HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,035—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6375
26th „	MONGOLIA	9500	......	......
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	......
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SERA	4,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

* STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE,	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	650	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	[illegible]	J Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 849 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU,	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA I	Rs. 16	8	per 100
„ „ „ II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „ „ III	„ 11	10	„ „
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape I	„ 17	10	„ „
„ „ II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „ III	„ 10	11	„ „
BOUQUETS I	„ 17	7	„ „
„ II	„ 13	8	„ „
„ III	„ 11	14	„ „
QUEEN EMPRESS I	„ 16	8	„ „
„ „ II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „ III	„ 11	10	„ „

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GEM GOLD JEWELLERY.

Pendants,
Brooches,
Bangles,
Necklaces,
Earrings, Studs,
Muff Chains,
Lockets,
Rings,
Scarf Pins,
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES JUST UNPACKED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN-DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	„	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each	„	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	„	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	„	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	„	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	„	0	14
AMERICAN in cut	„	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER do.	„	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	„	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	„	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY NOV. 30TH, TUESDAY DEC. 1st,
THURSDAY DEC. 3RD, FRIDAY DEC. 4TH.
EACH EVENING 9-30 O'CLOCK.
Tour of the Parisienne Artistes.
GASPARD AND NEVA
THE FAMOUS DUETTISTS,
FROM THE
"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS.
"THE ALHAMBRA" LONDON.
AND ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE.

PROGRAMME

OVERTURE ... ... ORCHESTRA.
VALSE ... ... Do.
MLLE. RENEE FLORE,
Comic Singer of the Alcazar D'Ete
March ... ... Orchestra.
GASPARD & MLLE: NEVA.
In their favourite duets and various Comic Scenes.
Lover in Disguise.
Comic Scene in one act, as played with great sucess at the
PALAIS ROYAL.
BABYLAS.........A Servant in love with Grenadine
M. E. Gaspard,
GRENADINE......A Young Widow......Mlle. Renee Flore.
Retraite..........Galop Finale..........Orchestra
PAUL FRANTZ,
Chief Composer of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3;
Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re. 1.
Plans at SOUNDY and Co.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

UNDER orders of the Director of Public Instruction a LIST OF PASSED STUDENTS from the College and Workshop has to be prepared. All Students, who have obtained L. C. E. Degree, or the Certificate in Mechanical Engineering or of the Sub-Overseer Class, during 1897 or later, are, therefore, requested to send their Names and Addresses to

THE PRINCIPAL,

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. MAHOMEDBHOY NENSEY KHAIRAJ, the sole surviving Executor of the late Mr. NENSEY KHAIRAJ and the said Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY NENSEY KHAIRAJ and Mr. HASSAMBHOY REHEMTOOLA KHAIRAJ, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. REHEMTOOLA KHAIRAJ, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedans, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement One hundred and Thirteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No 844, New No. 6587, Old Survey No. 55, and New Survey No. 2650, and bounded on the East by Government ground, on the West by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on the North by the house formerly of the late Ookerda Doongersey and now of Thakar Haridas Premji and on the South by the house of Morarji Poonja, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1169 and Street Nos. 299—301 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1903.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan). from MONDAY, the 14th to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive, available for the completion of the return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1904.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 1st December, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 287, OF 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1, of 1901 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay...... Plaintiff.

VS.

HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZAL MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Moholla without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2777—78 and Street Nos. 3?, 35, 35A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Sulleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903,

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1903-04.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1903, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

Rates of subscription for Season Tickets for the Extra Meetings are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket only	30	
Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	35	
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
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Single Ticket only	40	30
Double Ticket i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	45	35
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
Single Ticket, Lady only.........	15	

N. B.—Gentlemen's Tickets are *not* transferable, Ladies' Tickets are transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
Lady only....................	2
Lady accompanied by Gentleman, each..........	1
Single Ticket....................	5
Child's Ticket....................	2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket....................	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child....................	As. 12

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Gate and can be had only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, BYCULLA.
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
5, Green Street, FORT.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.
No Tickets will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th November, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on MONDAY, the 11th JANUARY, 1904. The subjects taught practically on the Machines include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine drawing, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate degrees are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd JANUARY, 1904. Applicants must state the course of instruction they wish to take and will be examined in that course only. In the event of the number of candidates seeking admission, exceeding 100, an Entrance examination will be held at the Institute on Friday, the 8th JANUARY, 1904, of such candidates, who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT, Esquire, MANOCKJI CAWASJI PETIT, Esquire, and JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT now SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, Second Baronet, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, the executors of the Will of the late Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, First Baronet, have contracted to SELL to our client Mr. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BOTLIBOI, the following property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Northern side of Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jerbai, widow of Nasabhoy Framji but now of Bhikaiji, widow of Framji Muncherji Patel, and Awabai, wife of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar, on or towards the South by the said Tamarind Lane, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Jamsedji Dorabji but now of Haji Saboo Sidik and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 131, New No. 4986, Old Survey No. 1529-1531, and New Survey No. 9443 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No 3 and 4, and now under Ward A Ward No. 1267, and Street No. 14 to 23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 28th day of November 1903.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. GEORGE POWER SHARLING is no longer Manager of the Bombay Depot of the DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld., and has CEASED to represent the Company in any capacity.

This notice is issued on behalf of and acting under instructions from the DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYPE Co, Ld.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
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For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
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1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	14 of 500 M	„	25
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	1022 of 400 M	„	20
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Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?
That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

				Rs.
1 Prize	Cash			1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch			500
1 Do.	Cash....................			300
20 Prizes	„	Rs.	20 each...	400
100 Do.	„	„	10 „ ...	1,000
200 Do.	„	„	5 „ ...	1,000
200 Do.	„	„	4 „ ...	800
523 Prizes...			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..................Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL, belonging to the Naranji Mills Co., Limited (in liquidation).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1903 at 4 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, by odrer of the Liquidator of the Naranji Mills Co., Ld, (in liquidation), under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, put up for sale by Public Auction, in two lots, at the company's mill premises at Ferguson Road, Parel, the immoveable and moveable properties of the above-named company described below in the particulars of sale —

PARTICULARS OF SALE,

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), in

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, formerly consisting of two pieces of land, situate lying and being at Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Camello Philip Quiny, partly by the property of Gunpat Maneckjee, partly by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis, partly by the property of Atmaram Jadowjee Patel, and partly by the property of Bhawania ukar Koli, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen, partly by the property of Dadajee Halajee and partly by a public passage, on or towards the east by the Tulsi water pipe and road and on or towards the west partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen and partly by the property of Moroba Bhiwjee and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 170 180, 250 251, 296, 300, 302, 304 and 315 and under new Nos. 12497, 12190 and 12239 and under new Survey Nos. 2 and 3-2817 and 1-2818 and registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G No 2083 and Ward No 2085, Street No 1081 and which said premises are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the said Naranji Mills Co Ld.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler house, warehouses, outhouses, store houses buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, plant now erected placed or used in or upon the immoveable property above described.

The Mill contains 20,928 spindles.

LOT II.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld (in liquidation), in

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Clarke Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos 48 (2), 48 (3) and 48 (4), and street Nos. 48 (a), 48 (b) 48(c) and by the Colletcor of Land Revenue under No.—, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the south by a strip of land belonging to Government and in the possession of the Collector and beyond it by the Clarke Road, and on the north and east by the land belonging to Haji Suleman Haji Abdul Wahed and on the west by the properties of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna Daolatram Ramkrisha Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganoobai Ramkrishna, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Attorneys to the liquidator at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.P. BALES COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in baggage, cotton seed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, boxes of Luggage, Bales of cotton, waste papers, iron wood, hemp, biddio bagging, bones, tamarind and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 16 CASES ROSA OIL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co.—
V E & Co.—6 cases 6 pots rosa oil, 1520lbs.
V E & Co.—4 cases 4 pots rosa oil, 850lbs.
V —4 cases 4 pots rosa oil, 860lbs.
V E & Co.—2 cases 2 pots rosa oil, 500lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, easy and light chairs, dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, dispensary large glass door counter,
1 large number of silver, gun metal and metal new watches in lots to suit buyers.
1 Mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy.
1 eighty pound Cabull tent with bath-room and 1 servants pal in good order.
2 boxes 264 imitation gold wire brooches,
1 D-B B-L C F hammerless 12 bore ball and shot gun by Army and Navy.
1 Engineer's level on tripod
1 lot catridges
A quantity of stationery consisting of notepapers and cover boxes, press copying books, Letts' Diaries, inkstands, envelopes in boxes, blotting book and pads, etc.
1 Ebonized cottage piano with iron frame by Soundy and Co.
1 Walnut organ with 9 stops by Sterling Organ Co.
1 D-B C-F B-L hammerless gun by W W Greener with tools in case
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Megjee Govind
O B E E L 95, 98 and 100—3 cases broad cloth.
By order of the Officer Commanding, No. 53 Company, R.G.A.
118 white canvas haversacks and 136 sets helmet fittings (metal).

AT 2 P. M.

1 motor and accessories for converting a bicycle into a motor bicycle, about 1 1-2 horse-power,
Several ladies' and Gent's new and second-hand bicycles.
1 Gent's Raleigh bicycle in good order.
1 English built dogcart with bay Arab pony 7 years old 14 hands, very fast trotter and thoroughly reliable in harness also broken to saddle and ridden Cross country,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 circular glass brougham.
1 French-polished shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms, (where the kit has been taken for sale) the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture, made to order by Mr, Breslauer, roll top writing table, large sideboard with mirror, glassware, crockery, dining-room screen, lamps, fancy door curtains carpets, etc., the property of ARTHUR HOARE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Fancy Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Whipcords, Fancy Colored, Suiting Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, White Tennis Serge, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th December, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of woollen cloth just received per s. s Persia consisting of

All wool super mixture colored venetians, black blue and navy superior venetian and dress coatings, fancy colored suiting flannels, white tennis serge and knitted flannels, fancy colored whipcord and vecuna coatings, Shepherd check and ulster worsteds, fancy scotch and check worsted suitings, fancy colored deerskin, twisted and homespun coatings, black and blue twill coatings, scotch tweeds black blue and crown serge, fancy colored and flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all purchasers.

On commission sale—3 ladies' "Star" Dunlop tyre bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the "Crescent," opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort.—

1 shamiana..................
2 dining tents.................
11 field officers' tents ....
3 subaltern's tents ....
} all in good order.
Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the office furniture of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co, consisting of office tables, desks, iron fire proof safes, counters, punkhas, typewriter, pigeon holes, chairs, benches, clock, sample tables, screens, purdahs &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KANDAVADI AND DADAR, LOWER MAHIM.

SUIT No. 64 OF 1903.

Fazalbhai Vishram, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, Hajee Saboo Siddick and Sulleman Abdul Wahed, surviving Executors of the Will and Codicil of Abdoola Hajee Dawood ...... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Sadanand Trimback Kale, Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale, Dinanath Sadanand Kale, Anandrao Dinanath Kale, Krishnarao Sadanand Kale, last two minors by their Guardian adlitem Ramrao Nanabhoy, Ramrao Nanabhoy, Moleshwar Nana hoy, Vinayeck Nanabhoy, Balcrishna Nanabhai, the last two minors by their Guardian ad litem Ramrao Nanabhai, Muncherchaw Bomanjee Chothia and Limjee Nowrojee Banajee.. Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at the direction of the Special Commissioner appointed by the decree at the premises on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned.

Lot No. 1.—On MONDAY, the 21st December, 1903, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-house called or known as Oval Wady property, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Kandawadi or Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Kandawadi or Mugbhat Lane, on the south side thereof and containing by admeasurement 2,572 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 563, new No. 2651, old Survey No, 7681, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2135-672, 656, 655 (1) 655 (2), 657, 662, 663, and 674 and Street No 17, 1, 10-11, 16-22 2, 7, 14 and 19, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by Cow Lane, on or towards the south by Mugbhat Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Balrishna Kassinath, partly by the property of Gunpatrao Chintoba, and partly by the property of Dwarkanath Appajee and others, and on or towards the north partly by the property of Dulputram Goculdas, partly by the property of Wasoodev Luxmunjee and partly by the property of Kasinath Dadajee, and which said houses were formerly in the occupation of the said Sadanand Trimback Kale and his tenants and now of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver herein appointed and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1903, at 4 p. m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dadar, Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1007 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 225, new No. 3886 old Survey No, 389, and new Survey No, 1838, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No, 6443 and Street No. 382, and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the east and south by the property of Narayen Govindjee and Shamrao Narayen on or towards the west by the property of Piary Begaum tin Imam Bi Saheb and on or towards the north by a public passage, and which said dwelling house was formerly in the occupation of the said Sadanand Trimback Kale and his tenants and now of the said Receiver and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement, and dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Dadar at Lower Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,500 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 225 and new No. 3886 old Survey No. 488, and new Survey No. 1889, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3374 3375 (1), 3375 (2), and 3376, and Street No. 832, 839a and 840 and bounded as follows, that is to say.—On or towards the east by the propetry of N, F, Dias, on or towards the west by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and partly by the property of Braz Francis D'Mello, on or towards the north by the property of the said Braz Francis D'Mello, and on or towards the south by a public passage and which said dwelling-house was formerly in the occupation of the said Sadanand Trimback Kale and his tenants, and now of the said Receiver and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Special Commissioner or at the office of Messrs, Thakurdas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs, at Nos. 65 and 67, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th November, 1903.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.................................£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ....£ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
OMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

8,02—Smetham B and N—J G Fernandes vs R F Nunes—R D Mehta

For Dismissal.

221,10151,03—Kanga and P—Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Kaikhushroo Maneckjee—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Setna vs Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

616,03—Tyabji D and Co—Sonaluxmi vs Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai—Mirja and M.

626,03—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sonaluxmi—Tyabji D and Co

469,02—Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Maneckbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V

487,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K

23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)

561,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewoore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)

436,02—Maganlal and J—Jadowji Jethabhai and others vs Joshi Umersey Keshowji—Matubhai J and M

498,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co

35,03—In person a pauper—Rajabathy Manji vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed

567,02—Hiralal D Rughunath Venketesh vs Ramchandra alias Babaji Sakharam and another—In person—P Raghavaya

546,02—Little and Co Runsordas Dharsey and others vs T J Strangman—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

671,01—B Raghavaya Harivalabb Lalchand and another v Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W—Part heard

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Sosamull Gungaram and others Ratanji Sorabji Talati and another—Bhaishunker K and G

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shirutton Pragdas and another vs Sadcoover widow and another For postponement

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shirutton Pragdas and another vs Sadcoover widow and another—For postponement

333,02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshunker Gopalji and another vs Johangir Maneckji Contractor—Pestonji R and K

491,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee N Mahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Luckhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W

483,02—Mansukhlal J and M—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Khandas Parukh vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W.

262,02—Matubhai J and M—Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Luckhmidas Narayen and others—W G and Co and Daphtary and F

210,02—Madhavji V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas Matubhai J and M and In person

411,'2—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs L B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co

660,02—Mulla and M—Chamsey Hirji and another vs Bai Rattanbai widow—Bhaishunker K and G

365,01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills and others—M J and M and Dikshit and D

185,01—Khunderao S and L for pauper—Taibai vs Narayen Harichandra and others—Pestonji R and K

821,01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Wamalchund vs Ragho nath Makund and others—Kanga and P and K D Shroff

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

2-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—Part heard

Commercial Cause

628-02—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Sinbharam and others

Long Causes

228-03—Payne and Co—Lukhidas Naronjee vs Percy F Fischer—Wadia G and Co.

347,03—Wadia G and Co—Recy F Fischer vs Lukhmidas Naronjee—Payne and Co.

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O.

634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co

604-02—Payne and Co—Seedick Hoosein and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co

369-03—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co

523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallaibai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer

638-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S

PASSENGERS BY S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste & Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Franz Ferdinand to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth 8. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No, 8 to-day at 5-15 p.m. Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their Luggage and Kit at 3-30 p.m. on Monday the 30th inst:—

FOR SUEZ

Mr & Mrs Campbell and Mr S Elvin Neame Child

FOR PORT SAID

Mr & Mrs Michailidi	Mr M K Nariman
Mr Harissiadis	Lt E C B Yates
Lt E F D Money	Mr N Vilovich
Mr Ed Mathes	Mr G E Dassipris

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 15 16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-2	= — 3-8
2 months hence	26 3-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	57	= — 7-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·45 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	48·3 1-2	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do.
6 „ „ „	3 7-8 pr ct	= do.
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do.
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, Dec.-Jan. Sellers 24s. 9d. = — 3d.
Yellow Cawnpore Nov.-Dec. Sellers 34s. 9d. = — 3d.
Brown, Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 32s. 6d. = — 3d. Tone easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. Nov.-Dec. Business done 35s. = unchanged.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 1-8 unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £220,000
Gold to Bombay .... £ 50,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·20 plus 8. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 11-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·01	5·97	5·94	5·94
+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June.-July.**
5·93	5·92	5·91	5·89
+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

July.-Aug.
5·87
+ 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port........	88,000 (2 days)
Do. last year........	79,000 („)
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do Continent	28,000
Mid-Uplands	11·35 + 5
Futures, month of Dec........	11·12 + 9
Do. do. March	11·25 + 9

In New Orleans—

Spot........	10 15-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Feb.	11·19 + 7
Do. do. May	11·41 + 8
Tone at close	Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th November, 1903:—

Cotton	5,067 bales.
Wheat	32,621 cwts.
Linseed	3,467 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds........	3,641 „
Gingellyseed........	20,399 „
Poppyseed........	1,191 „
Groundnuts........	313 „
Castorseed	5,550 „
Rice	4,304 „
Myrabollams	2,275 „
Cottonseed	8,645 „

BOMBAY, 28th NOVEMBER 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		127 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	178 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.
Cash ... ...
1st Settlement ... ...
2nd do ... ...

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do.	20th Aug.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Forward	5	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Forward	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Forward	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. „ ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. „ ...	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

91 per cent. Pissi	Rs. 31	per candy.
Club No. 1	„ 30	„
Hard Red	„ 24	„

COTTON.—The rise in prices is checking forward business. Sellers refuse to operate except at an advance, and buyers are not meeting them to any extent, consequently the business passing is restricted.

In ready Cotton the demand continues, and the supply being still small, high prices are obtained for nice lots.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited.

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)...	208	192	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	213	203	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	212	202	...	25 Nov
Oomras (M.-G.) description	234	226	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	214	...	„
Jalgaon do. ...	...	217	...	„
Akola do. ... Khamgaum do. fair staple Karanja do. ...	235	227	...	„
Khandwa	235	227	...	„
Damangaum Poolgaum (M-G.)	239	231	...	„
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	241	232	...	„
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	242	234	...	„
Broach (M.-G..) ...	257	...	245	25 Mar.
Do. do. ...	255	...	...	25 April.
Bhownuggor (M.-G.) ...	241	231	...	25 May,
Do. (H.-G.) ...	239	229	...	„
Mathia (M.G.) ...	224	214	...	Feb.-Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar ...	...	...	240	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	230	„

OFFICIALS AND MAPS.

The official procedure for obtaining such maps as are available in India appears to be absurdly cumbrous and roundabout. It will probably appear unlikely to most people that such officials as the Collector of a district or the Officer Commanding a regiment would ruin the State by reckless demands for maps. Yet we understand that they in common with other officers of similar standing, are obliged by regulation to make out indents on a prescribed form, and obtain sanction from their immediate superiors who may be hundreds of miles away, and who probably sign by deputy, before a sheet showing their district, or the country round their cantonment, can be supplied to them. Surely unnecessary correspondence, which can only be dear to the heart of the babu, is involved in all this routine. The Accounts Department might one, would think, be trusted to expose any reckless extravagance more particularly as maps are only issued on book debit to officials. Again the list of those who on their own initiative are authorised to obtain such maps as they require, presents curious anomalies. Thus any District Judge can obtain what he requires while his brother Collector cannot. Political Agents of all grades would appear to be also on the privileged list while the Librarian of the Imperial Library in Calcutta has also carte blanche to fulfil his requirements without reference to anyone. With all its unnecessary red tape and routine it almost seems as if the list is a relic of antiquity when maps and reproducing processes not to mention demands were fewer. The names of recent applicants for the privilege would appear to have been grafted on this while it has been no one's business to eradicate absurdities, and to bring things more into line with modern requirements. The maps of India are we fear, not what we can pride ourselves upon but possibly their wider distribution might open official eyes to their condition and bring about their regeneration.—"*Pioneer*,"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

OGILVIE—November 3, at Edinburgh, the wife of Captain W H Ogilvie, I M S, 40th Pathans, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOGAN—November 23, at Jhansi, the wife of Garrett Hogan Bundelkhand Grass Farm, Abbott Brothers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEATY-GILHOOLY—November 21, at Lucknow, by the Rev Fr Lewis, Christopher Beaty, Muir Mills, Cawnpore, to Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr W C Gilhooly, Stores Dept, O and R Railway.

DEATHS.

LAZARO—November 19, at Miraj, Miss Emily, the dearly beloved niece of Mrs A E Doneaud.

SMALL—November 15, at Lucknow, Kate Mary, the beloved wife of S F J Small, Bandmaster, 1st Gloucester Regiment

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-19m., 8-43m. Low water, 1-23m. 2-9a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, Adjourned Sitting.
General Sir A. Hunter proceeds on tour.
Sale of the Naranji Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel.
University Examination Result, Intermediate Arts Examination.
Novelty Theatre, Gaspard and Neva's Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock, Principal of the Grant Medical College, will most probably be appointed a Government member of the Municipal Standing Committee in place of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

DEATH OF A DEPUTY ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.—The death is announced of Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusjee, Deputy Assistant Political Agent of the Kathiawar Native States. The deceased rendered valuable service as Magistrate of Rajkote.

H. H. THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.—It is expected that H. H. the Nizam, with his suite, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow evening, and will reside temporarily in the bungalow at Malabar Hill known as "Cosy Corner," lately the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN IN KARACHI.—The Khoja residents of Karachi, the followers of his Highness the Aga Khan, are making extensive preparations to accord a fitting reception to his Highness, who is expected to arrive in their city on the 4th proximo.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.—Arrangements have been made to make two important nominations in connection with the Sanitary Association for Bombay. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, will be the president, and Lieut.-Colonel McConaghy, Surgeon-General, and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta vice-presidents of the Association.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Narhar Vishnu, an Inspector in the Executive Engineer's Department, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night some one entered his house in Bangunga, Chowpatti, by removing three wooden bars from a window on the ground floor, and carried off currency notes and cash and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 820, Property worth Rs. 95 was found lying about at the back of the premises.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fre ills, Bardmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March........	Faust	Gounod.
Selection........	Coster Songs	Chevallier.
Valse	Bleue........	Margis.
Selection	The Medal and the Maid...	Jones.
Serenata	Der Engel Leid........	Braga.

NEW THEATRES IN BOMBAY.—The "Coronation Theatre" is the name of a new theatre, the property of Mr. Beg Mahomed, a Memon merchant, which has recently been opened at Grant Road, and where performances are given by the Alfred Theatrical Company. A new theatre is being built in Hornby Road, Fort, near the Gaiety Theatre, under the superintendence of Messrs Payne and Mirza, architects. It is to be named the "Diamond Theatre" and will have accommodation for 1,500 visitors to be provided on the American plan of construction.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narayandas Govindji and 15 others were charged with causing obstruction on a public road. It appeared that the accused formed a portion of a crowd assembled in Shaik Memon Street on Saturday morning, and caused obstruction to the traffic. The twelfth accused said he was in the employ of an opium farmer, and was going to make payment to an opium merchant on behalf of his master. He was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. The rest were fined Rs. 13 each.

ALLEGED THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Bhura Ramji, a Hindu, with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, belonging to Goculdas Madhowji. It appeared that on the 21st November Chaturbhuj Karsondas, a Mehta in the employ of the complainant, lost a bundle of 15 currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each on the way from the Bank of Bombay to his office in Bruce Lane. The loss was advertised with the numbers of the notes. On receiving certain information from the Chartered Bank on Monday the police instituted inquiries into the matter and arrested the accused from the shop of Abdulali Adamji in Bhosari Mohala, where he was employed as a Mehta. The accused made certain statements, from which Rs. 500 in currency notes, Rs. 162 in silver and two sovereigns, and a gold bangle, all collectively amounting to Rs. 1,000, were recovered. The accused was remanded to police custody to enable the latter to make inquiries up-country and recover the rest of the stolen property.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazgaon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Keshowji Wamis, a Hindu with criminal breach of trust in respect of half a tola of gold, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Chaturbhuj Sunderji, a goldsmith, having his place of business in Dongree Street. The evidence showed that the accused was a goldsmith and used to do odd jobs. On Friday morning the complainant engaged the accused in his shop for the day and gave him fourteen tolas of gold to make into a necklace. In the evening before the accused left the shop, the complainant weighed the gold and found it short by a little over half a tola. He questioned the accused who admitted having pledged the gold with a Marwari in order to raise money to pay off the debt due by him to a grain dealer. The complainant recovered the gold from the Marwari and handed over the accused to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY DESERTERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jebb, of the Harbour Police, charged W. W. Hippesby, aged 22, S. J. Westfield, aged 24, and A. H. Moore, aged 27, with deserting from the 53rd Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Colaba, on the 23th November. It appeared that on receiving certain information Sub-Inspector Gibson went to the pilot schooner, where the accused were handed to him. The accused were brought there from the Anchor Line steamer Olympia, where they had been stowaways. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that they had done so as they wanted to go home. The Magistrate ordered them to be handed over to the military authorities.

The "Globe" tells us that, in his chatty book, "Thirty years of Musical Life in London, Mr. H Klein introduces Lord Kitchener "in quite a rehearsal new capacity." Then follows a description of a rehearsal of a Drury Lane melodrama ("Human Nature"), at which Col Kitchener (as he then was) assisted. The story is not quite so new as the "Glob" seems to think. It was told for the first time in one of the "Bijou Biographies" some years ago. But it is a good story, and therefore worth retelling.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following is the result of the races sailed on Saturday in a light breeze from the N. W. by West.

The first to start were the ships, boats, service rig at 2-30 p. m.- for this race there were no less than six entries from the various P. and O. ships in the Harbour. The course was from the Committee Vessel round P. and O. Mooring Buoy "G" off Mazagon Dockyard leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel, distance 5·5 miles. The Nankin's Cutter being the first home, and as there was no handicap, she consequently won the first prize, the Oriental's Cutter securing the second prize.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Starting Time p m	Time on Course H M S
Nankin's Cutter........	Capt Roberts........	2-30	1 15 49 a
Oriental's Cutter	Capt Spicer........	2-30	1 20 28 b
Pekin's Life Boat	Capt Goldsmith........	2-30	1 21 38
Bengal's Life Boat	Capt Phillips	2-30	1 21 15
Coromandel's Gig	Capt Montford........	2-30	did not finish
Mazagon's Gig	Capt Selby Hall ..	2-30	do

a 1st prize. b 2nd prize.

The B class Handicap Race started at 2-45 p. m. There were six entries for this race. The first boat over the line was Mannikin closely followed by Pixie, Trixie, Janetta, Sayonara and Datriada; the course was to North Karanja Buoy, thence to south Karanja Buoy, leaving both buoys to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel, distance 8·8 miles. On the run to the first mark Trixie ran into a first place, followed by Pixie, Datriada, Mannikin Sayonara and Janetta, thence to south Karanja Buoy it was a free reach which enabled Mannikin to overtake Pixie, Datriada dropping to last on the dead beat home Trixie again overtook Mannikin coming in 34 seconds in front but only obtained the 2nd prize, Mannikin winning the 1st prize in the handicap.

H'cap M S	Name of Boats	Entered by	Time on course H M S	Corrected time H M S
1 30	Trixie	Mr R Monteath	2 9 6	2 7 36 a
8 0	Mannikin	Officers, R A	2 9 46	2 1 40 b
Scr	Janeta	Officers, R E	2 16 0	2 16 0
1 30	Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	2 17 40	2 16 10
14 30	Sayonara	Maj Curtis, R A M C	2 21 9	2 9 30
19 0	Datriada	Capt J B MacFadyen	2 28 0	2 9 0

a 2nd prize. b 1st prize.

The Tomtit Class started at 3 p.m. This was an uninteresting race, Tomtit leading the whole way.

The A class got away at 3-15 p. m. with a good start, Chita being first on the line. Nanta luffed right across Forella' bows causing the latter to fowl the Committee Vessel who consequently retired from the race. The course was the same as B class Stella and Chita kept the lead on the run to the North and also on the reach to the South Karanja Buoy; Sapphire who was then close behind and beautifully sailed went into the first place on the beat home; Stella doing remarkably well was only a few seconds behind, and a very close finish resulted as follows: Chita losing second place by 2 seconds only.

H'cap M S	Name of Boats.	Entered by	Time on course H M S	Corrected time H M S
3 30	Sapphire..	Mr R H H Hopkins & Capt R Muter, R E	1 44 46	1 41 16 a
6 30	Stella	Lt-Col Boyd, I M S...	1 45 17	1 38 47 b
6 30	Chita	Mr E Comber........	1 47 48	1 41 18
17 10	Ieca	Mr E Faulkner........	2 0 51	1 43 21
15 30	Nanta	Mr G B Adamson........	2 3 16	1 47 46
Scr	Forella..	Mr C T R Scovell ...	gave up	

a 2nd prize. b 1st prize.

CRICKET.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Burns, c Cassels, b Smith	0
Harrington, b Cassels........	1
Milne, c Iranee, b Smith........	0
Cheetham, c Gimi, b Iranee	37
Coombes, b Cassels........	4
Capt Macdonald, b Kanga	23
Gratwicke, not out	9
A N Other, b Iranee	0
Bastomji c Gimi, b Kanga	11
B Other, b Smith	0
C Other, did not bat	0
Extras........	0
Total........	85

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Cassels, run out	18
Ashburner, c Rastomji, b Milne	4
Kanga, b Coombes	0
Major Street, b Coombes	0
Sanzg'ri, b Milne........	8
Gimi, b Coombes	37
Mody, run out	17
Iranee, b Macdonald........	0
Writer, b Coombes........	0
Smith, not out	2
Photographer, b Coombes	2
Extras........	7
Total........	85

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday the 29th November 1903 and resulted in draw by subjoined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masurker, s t Dubash	33
Parshottam, b Daver	22
M D Pai, c Sanjana, b Dubash........	6
G R Banda, b Meheramji........	33
C V Mehta, c Polishwalla, b Meheramjee	9
W B Talpade, b Meheramji	11
Agasker, b Umriger	5
K A Date, b Meheramji	48
Dhargelkar, run out	12
M R Deo, not out	13
G R Kittiker, did not bat	
Extras........	5
Total........	197

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

B D Doctor, c Mehta, b Date........	14
M H Sanjana, c Pai, b Mehta	36
Meheramji, not out	63
D M Raja, c Agasker, b Mehta........	8
R E Mody, not out........	4
K A Irani........ S B Mistry .... P H Davar .... Polishwalla........ M D Dubash .... J F Umriger........	} to bat
Extras........	2
Total........	127

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada........	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion........	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total........	11	10	96
Same date last year........	20	21	93

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	1	0	8
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown........	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	1	8
Total	5	6	87
Total plague deaths to date...	263,754	215,695	
Same date last year........	21	25	141

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 27th instant, was as under:—Bombay, 400 doses; and Poona 106 doses.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8 per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8 do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12 do
TWEEDS		at 2 8 do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0 do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4 do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8 do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0 do
(all materials 54" wide)		
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide........		at 1 8 do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes........		From 1 2 per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0 each
For Gents........		4 8 do
HORSE CLOTHING,— Quarter piece only........	6 8	12 0
Complete suit... ..	11 12	22 12
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS		2 6 per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0 each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS		2 0 per lb.

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown ......from 4 8 each
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only ....from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6' 4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6¼' by 4¼'.......From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS—6¼' by 5' ...from 2 13 do.

RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

PIANOS,
TROPICAL HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL
INSTRUMENT
AND
NEW MUSIC.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."

It is not a school, or a class; you come for ten minutes; take your lesson, and return smiling the next day for another lesson. It is so easy. You laugh at its simplicity. Over 500 have been enrolled in Bombay including the Judges and Pleaders of the High Court.

A challenge was advertised—and is still open (see any Bombay or Madras Daily Paper) for 6 pupils of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" with 6 weeks' teaching, against 6 pupils of Pitman teaching of 6 months, for Rs. 1,000 aside, the winning pupils to have the Rs. 2,000, yet Pitmanites dare not accept. This offer is open to the whole of India.

1st Lesson write any word. No books to buy.
4th " do 40 words a minute.
11th " do 120 ".
21 Lessons for full course—6 weeks' study.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for all course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.

The Studios are opened from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal,
Late Special Reporter in the British
Houses of Lords and Commons and High Courts.

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H. MEYNELL, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar,
26th November, 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1903.

ASIATIC LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

A London telegram, the other day, informed us that the Chairman of the Rand Native Labour Association, was on his way to Hongkong to arrange for the exportation of Chinese labour to South Africa, in view of the expected passing of a Transvaal law authorising the immigration of alien labourers. It is anticipated some opposition will still be offered to the scheme, but the result of an enquiry by a specially appointed Commission is a recommendation that the employment of Asiatic labour be permitted under well-defined conditions. Those conditions, we presume, are such that no British subject would willingly comply with, or an emissary from the employers would have found his way to Bombay to arrange for the enlistment of Indian coolies. Legislation on the subject cannot be undertaken until the new year, for the Legislative Council stands adjourned until to-day, and the report of the Commission will first have to be considered. That it will be adopted admits of little doubt, as it is clearly understood that the question of introducing Asiatic labour is to be submitted to local opinion. Employers are loth to import Asiatics, and will only be permitted to on the condition that they are returned to their homes at the termination of their indentures. If the native labour supply were sufficient, it would not be necessary to introduce the Asiatic. The native will not work even though Mr. Chamberlain told him that if he would not work neither should he eat. It is believed that the importation of Asiatics will have a salutary effect on the native, but so gradual will be the transformation that the employer cannot afford to wait. There was a dearth of labour before the War. It is greater now, for the demand is very much in excess of what it was in nineties. But it is shown that whereas ninety-eight thousand natives were employed in the mines in the old days the maximum number now obtainable is sixty thousand. The mines at the present moment want 230,000 natives, and it is calculated that in five years' time 370,000 will be wanted.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, in his evidence before the Labour Commission, stated that the shortage of unskilled labour was felt intermittently before the War, indeed that there was a constant shortage, enough to retard developments if not to cripple industry. All along, however, it was confidently believed that an ample supply of native labour existed and that it was merely a matter of organisation and better facilities in order to secure it. As Mr. Kinloch Cooke in an article in the "Empire Review" points out, so strong was Sir Percy's belief in the South African supply that he admitted it was this very confidence that caused him to persist in unremitting and searching tests and to insist upon the fullest evidence being forthcoming before accepting the importation of coloured labour as inevitable. Everything, it seems, has been done that can be done to secure the services of native labour for the mines, but without any practical result. It has been proved that the available supply is nothing like it was thought to be while the demands on that supply have increased beyond expectation. Sir Percy Fitzgerald, strongest among the opponents of importing native labour, was forced to the conclusion that it was vain to hope, as he had, that the supply of native labour would suffice to carry them over the dead centre as to the time when cheaper living and better conditions would enable the use of white labour gradually and generally to extend and eventually to a very great extent replace coloured labour. With the employers and the bulk of the industrial community the conclusion is now accepted that native labour will not suffice even for the purpose, Sir Percy Fitzgerald contemplated, and to delay any longer than is absolutely necessary full mining operations means a handicap on development which the resources of South Africa are unable to bear. It is a matter for regret to the Rand employer, for he recognises that native labour would be simpler, more easily managed, and possibly cheaper than any other, while money paid in wages would have remained in the country.

If the Indian labourer were imported he would join Mr. Gandhi in demanding equal rights with the white man. For his own sake he had better keep away, for the proposed legislation will follow the lines of the Bloemfontein Conference resolution. That resolution asserted the opinion that permanent settlement of Asiatic races would be injurious and should not be permitted; but that if industrial development positively requires it, the introduction of unskilled labourers under Government control only, by which provision is made for indenture and repatriation at the termination thereof, should be permissible. The immigrants will not be permitted to take out any mining, trading, spirit, or other license, or to hold any land, buildings, or fixed property, claims, or any right to minerals or precious stones, either in their own name or that of any other person. An Asiatic is to be prohibited from engaging in anything but unskilled labour, and can engage neither as an artisan of any description a hawker, shopkeeper, clerk, or at work in a mine. So many and so varied are the disabilities the new Act is likely to impose that that Indian natives will not lament the preference of Chinese. They would have fewer opportunities of prospering than they have in Australia, and the hope of securing any modification of the regulations is vain, seeing that Lord Milner made it plain to a deputation, which recently waited upon him, that Government had no desire for large number of Asiatics permanently settled in their midst, "taking the bread out of the mouths of white men and lowering their standard of living by competing for work which those white men can perfectly well perform themselves." All the immigrants now being arranged for are wanted for is for temporary purposes under conditions which will ensure their return to their country, in order to do work for which it is economically impossible to pay wages on which a European can live in South Africa as he ought to live, work which is urgently required and which without external assistance might have to remain undone.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. THE announcement contained in Reuter's cablegram as to the object of the Expedition organised by Mr. Macmillan, the American traveller, who has twice attempted to negociate the Nile rapids with a view to the establishment of an alternative trade route with Abyssinia, is rather surprising. It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. Macmillan attempted the passage of the Nile in steel punts, but was unsuccessful, his expedition being wrecked. Undaunted by his lack of success he asked from Menelik permission to arrange another expedition, and the Abyssinian monarch, though not particularly enthusiastic about the matter, gave his consent. But when the first expedition was organised it was stated that Mr. Macmillan was working in the interests of American traders; and it seemed to be generally understood that he was backed by American capital. In any case the establishment of a direct route for the benefit of British traders seems to be a game which is hardly worth the candle, for according to all accounts Great Britain can claim very little of the trade of Abyssinia. The main import of Menelik's kingdom is a cheap class of cotton piece-goods. She is now importing the limit of this commodity, and America has long ago captured the greater majority of the trade of the country. If a route were opened, therefore, in British interests, it is difficult to see that the results would pay for the trouble. Another feature of the efforts which have been made to open up Abyssinia as a trading ground for European and American commerce is the strange attitude which Menelik himself has taken up in respect of it. It must be perfectly obvious to that worthy monarch that it would tend to the increase of his revenue and the benefit of his people if such articles of commerce as are needed from the West could be introduced into the country more cheaply and more expeditiously than at present. But even on the occasion of the opening of the Jibutil-Harar railway, another trade channel, and the negotiations which led up to the establishment of that undertaking, he displayed a degree of diffidence which amounted almost to suspicion. There is little doubt that Mr. Macmillan will succeed in navigating the treacherous rapids of the Nile on this occasion. He made a serious mistake before in the construction of the punts which carried himself and his party. However, when he has succeeded and has devised the scheme which will be the outcome of his success, there does not seem to be any prospect of startling trade developments in respect of Abyssinia. The buying power of the country is very limited and the people are proverbially poor.

CUBA. THE Austro-Hungarian Consul reports of Cuba that yellow fever, which used to rage among the foreign element of the population in former times, has been almost extinct for the past two years, a few imported cases from Mexico being the only reported ones, and they, thanks to the energetic measures of the Cuban Sanitary Authorities, did not start an epidemic. The yearly mortality from all causes was 17·14 per thousand. Foreigners, immigrants to Cuba during 1902, numbered nearly twelve thousand—9,496 men and 2,490 women, including children under fourteen years of age. Spain sent the largest contingent, next the United States, England and Italy contributed smaller numbers. The fertility of Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles, offers European emigrants a good opportunity of assuring themselves a comfortable future. Two-thirds of the land is lying untilled, the central railway which cost ten and a half million dollars, mostly English and American money, was opened to traffic in 1902, and, with its feeder lines, promises easy exploitation of the treasures of the virgin soil to European labour. Cuba offers the best land for settlement, while healthy climatic conditions are favourable all the year round. It is certain that Austrian subjects from Dalmatia and other provinces of the monarchy where the same conditions prevail will emigrate to Cuba. The only obstacle to be surmounted is the rule imposed by the American Government on immigrants. Landing in Cuba is forbidden to any one who cannot show that he is possessed of thirty dollars in ready money. The trade with England fell off to the extent of half a million dollars, but increased with other countries, the United States having the lion's share. Cuba takes from Great Britain some surgical instruments, all the copper required, a good share of the iron she needs, oil, most of her cotton yarn and cotton woven goods, sewing threads of every kind, and the small amount of woollen cloth needed in that warm island. England also contributes linen sacks for Cuban sugar, some of the engines for the new railway lines, rice, English beer in large quantities, and felt hats. The Panama hat, however, is the favourite and is supplied freely by South America. Although Cuba is a sugar-producing country it imports much loaf sugar now from America, formerly from Trieste, as it costs more to make it in the island than to import it. The third and fourth product of the sugar-mills is pumped into tank steamers, and sent to the United States where special machinery turns it into lump sugar. Spain and South America consume the brandy made from the molasses. Cultivators are giving their attention to extending agricultural operations by growing cotton and caoutchouc. As the State offered no assistance, planters undertook experiments at their own expense. The results have been satisfactory. The produce of the caoutchouc plants grown proved remarkably valuable, and the samples sent to European and American markets were estimated at a high price. Cotton gave as favourable results, sea island sorts as well as other kinds competing successfully with the cotton of other countries. An expert sent by the United States Government studied the subject for two months in Cuba, and he was convinced by what he saw that conditions were favourable to the cultivation of cotton, but he also observed that here, as in the State of Texas, an insect existed which destroys the cotton blossom. Cotton samples sent from Cuba to foreign markets were in unusual demand, and orders were received from every place to which they were sent. In recent planting of sugarcanes the suggestion of a planter was followed. The young canes were placed at a considerable distance apart with the result that the cane attained a giant size and the weeding and cleaning of the ground was made much easier while the return of sugar in the cane was increased by 30 to 40 per cent. This system will be followed henceforth on all large plantations. Pineapples are a considerable asset of the Cuban export-trade. Their harvest-time is from the middle of April to the end of June, and the United States is the chief buyer. Last year England imported a large number of these pine-apples through America. Cuba will have an Electric Railway some years before Bombay has an electric tram, for a company is formed, the line surveyed, and it will probably be begun at once.

THE Viceroy have should reached Koweit yesterday in the course of his tour up the Persian Gulf.

LADY LAW proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore will open the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Madras in December next.

SIR DONALD Robertson's last act of service to Mysore is the increase of the Maharaja's Civil List from 14 to 16 lakhs a year.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Zaire, Captain D. Bernardo da Costa, sailed on Saturday for Goa, from whence she will proceed to Mozambique on the 6th December.

THE Gujarat Social Reform Association have submitted a memorial to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in support of his Highness' Bill for the prevention of child marriages in Baroda.

A SMALL hotel in the Juras has the following notice posted in each of the bedrooms:—"Strange gentlemen will please not to dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the hearts of the maid folk and no work is accomplished."

IT is officially announced that with the consent of the Nepal Durbar, Captain Wood, R. E., Survey of India, has been deputed to Khatmandu to identify the snow peaks seen from that neighbourhood. His object will be more particularly to ascertain whether Mount Everest is identical with the peak known locally as Gaurishankar or forms part of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the mountain.

THE Calcutta High Court on the 23rd instant heard an appeal for an enhancement of the punishment in the case in which Miss Rickstraw, a European nurse, charged a Mahomedan youth with attempting to assault her in a railway carriage near Mokamed. The accused was convicted in the Lower Court and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Justices Ghose and Stephen enhanced the sentence to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAMDASS CURSETJI writes in the 'Saturday Review":—"Is it too late? I appeal from Lord Curzon of Kedleston to the Viceroy of India, a strong and far-seeing ruler, one whose work must live after him. A palace for the Viceroy and future Viceroys of British India is to be built at Calcutta. Is this to be a building of pure Eastern—or even Western—art, an achievement of twentieth-century architecture to be compared with the Taj? Or is it to be a servile copy of an English gentleman's country house? I appeal from the personality of Lord Curzon to the ideal of our great Indian Viceroy."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has kindly consented to undertake the opening ceremony in connection with the Saragarhi Memorial at Ferozepore, the date fixed being Monday, the 18th January. Civil Distict Officers are being asked to invite representatives of the leading Sikh families to be present on the occasion, and the Ruling Chiefs of Sikh States are being informed through their Political Officers of what is intended, and it is hoped that some of them will attend. The military authorities are also being consulted as to Sikh regiments being represented at the ceremony.

SURVEY work in the Nasirabad Niabat, a portion of the territory which has been taken on lease from the Khan of Kelat, is proceeding apace. The post of Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, has been abolished and the country is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner at Sibi, a new appointment which is now filled by Major M. A. Tighe. An Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to attend to revenue and judicial matters. In some of the villages there seems to have been considerable scarcity of water. A large quantity of water was taken out in bottles from Jacobabad. The crops are stated to be very poor in this locality. Large areas have been sown with tillseed but unfortunately have totally failed, says the "Sind Gazette."

THE race from Gibraltar to Plymouth between the twin-crew third class cruiser Medusa fitted with Durn boilers, and the twin-screw third-class cruiser Medea, fitted wieh Yarrow boilers, resulted in a win for the Medusa by the narrow margin of 3 minutes. This says a correspondent, was the most exciting race ever witnessed, and the Captains of both warships assisted in the stoking.

MR. ZANGWILL restarts his amusing series of topical skits "Without Prejudice" in "To-Day" He reviews a suppositious book by Li Hang Li, in which the great tariff war between Europe and America is fully described. America puts a prohibitive tax on Beauty and other things, including English novels, which were not even protected when pirated. "The French accent was forbidden in quotations in Congress, and World Fairs were abolished in favour of Pan-American Exhibitions . . . . It was in vain that England retaliated by prohibiting American humour; it was cabled over as news and even penetrated as after-dinner speeches. Beaten in the battle of the books, England fell back on forbidding the entry of American heiresses into the peerage. This feeble and irrelevant measure had an unexpected consequence. The Monroe States discovered that they could manufacture their own peers, at far less cost and with the latest improvements. Dukes and Earls were turned out at Washington, and polished at a culture-factory in the suburbs of Boston. They were in high demand for home consumption, and the output could hardly keep pace with the orders from Chicago and San Francisco.

A HUMORIST'S NOTEBOOK.

SIR F. BURNAND'S REMINISCENCES.

IT is surely a rule that your true humorist is modest (since how shall a man borne with an eye for the incongruous indulge long in extravagant self-esteem?), and that Sir Francis Burnand does not prove the rule by exception is clear enough from the brief "Sort of Apology," which he puts before his book instead of the "Introduction," which was suggested to him, and which struck him as too formidable an affair. He apologises indeed very briefly for being necessarily egotistical and for offering "a homely brew," but in truth the volumes, full as they are of stuff for various readers and various moods, need no deprecatory heralding. The author's style and method throughout the reminiscences, which he runs through, even from his boyish days, are perfectly unaffected and for that, among other reasons, pleasing. The elements that go to make the humorist assert themselves obviously by accident. The punster stands revealed very early (on page 5, indeed) with a word-play rivalling that which legend represents Sir F. C. Burnand as having boasted to be the worst pun ever made, but there is an infinitesimal quantity of the mere symbolism of humour to be found in the book. A few pages later one learns without surprise that Sir Francis had in childhood one taste which has been shared by other distinguished writers (among them Louis Stevenson).

"'The child is father to the man,' and at the age of five this child was passionately devoted to small theatres, with Skelt's scenes and characters, and boxes of paints. This, with spelling out easy fairy stories, kept me amused and interested by the hour—much, as I now in later life perceive, to my nurse's great contentment."

The love of the drama thus early cultivated was clearly always with Sir F. C. Burnand, and his first play, in which he himself played a part (as in later life he did in provincial performances of his famous burlesque Black-eye'd Susan) was performed at Eton at Cookesley's, which, he tells us, enjoyed more liberty than did any other house, Dame's or Tutor's, at Eton; while Cookesley himself, an attractive eccentric; was an ardent lover of the drama from the Agamemnon down to the latest farce, and used, as a treat, not only to take parties of his house-pupils to the little Windsor theatre, but also to give them celebrated immitations of the performance they had witnessed at supper afterwards. Sir F. C. Burnand well remembers being struck at Eton by the appearance of a boy, whose name, I ascertained, was Swinburne. I do not remember having set eyes on him again at Eton. Years afterwards, however, the author was entertaining another brother Etonian, a very stolid matter-of-fact young man, at dinner at a London club, where he immediately recognised the grown-up form of the boy he had noted at Eton, and as the poet went out.

I said to my friend, That's Swinburne. He regarded me interrogatively. I explained, Swinburne, the poet.

No!! he exclaimed, rushing to the door and peering after the retreating figure with a kind of awe depicted on his countenance. Then he returned, and repeated in a low tone, indicating a certain incredulity—

That! That!—Swinburn, the poet!!

I answered: Yes, that's the very man. Why!

Why! he repeated then, as if utterly dumfounded by the discovery he exclaimed, Why he was at school with us!!

Us was lovely. That so distinguished a person as Swinburne could ever have been at school with the likes of two such commonplace persons as self and friend was, to the latter, a discovery so far-reaching in its consequences that I thought he would never have got over it. Perhaps he never has; for the moment it totally unhinged him. Be this as it may, I never saw him again. His disappearance (as far as I am concerned) dates from the evening ever memorable for the identification of Swinburne with the small boy who used to buy tarts of Spankie at the wall of Eton College.

Sir F. C. Burnand, be it noted, in passing unaffected as always, does not pretend to look back at his old Eton days through gauzes of enchantment, and yet he nowise underrates a certain indefinable charm which all old Etonians find in the very name of the place, and one at least of his valued friendships in his later career owed something to the fact that Montagu Williams and he were at Eton and at my tutors together, though Williams was a tug and some way senior in standing to Burnand, who was an oppidan. A good many things had happened to the author before he and Williams met and foregathered as grown-ups. From Eton—it was during the summer holidays that he heard and was deeply impressed by the grim and famous song of "Sam Hall," the memory of which and of its singer, Ross, who died as one of Mr. Hollinghead's chorus-singers at the Gaiety, still survives—he had gone on to Cambridge where he founded the A.D.C., the story of which he has told in another volume, had afterwards taken the first steps to becoming an utter barrister and had been received into the Roman Catholic Church, of which step one consequence was that he had at once to set about making an independent living and thought at first of going on the stage. This it was that brought him at Edinburgh into contact with Montagu Williams, through the medium of Joe Robins, who had been clown in the Albert Smith amateur pantomime, and whose appearance as a professional actor in the north was not much more successful than was Sir F. C. Burnand's debut as recorded by himself. The incident led, however, to the collaboration in dramatic authorship of Williams and his brother Etonian; and their first joint work was the farce B. B. (the Benicia Boy), which won a great success by its spontaneous fun and by the extraordinary droll acting of Little Robson, of whom the author writes as the most wonderful tragic-comedian, I have ever seen, a description which will be fully understood and endorsed by all who still remember that amazing player, as entrancing in momentary outbursts of passion as he was funny in this and other farces. Not long after this came the success in the pages of Punch of Mokeanna, a burlesque on the form of serial than popular in Reynolds' Miscellany, and the first of a brilliant succession of burlesque or originally humorous serials. It had been previously offered to and rejected by the then proprietor of "Fun" (who kept a looking-glass shop), and was promptly accepted in a revised form by Mark Lemon for "Punch" on the strength of a verbal sketch of it given by the author in a hansom cab. So little did he think he had made it seem funny in the telling that—

I felt inclined to stop the cab, beg him a thousand pardons for wasting his time and then to return home and give up everything generally. What was my surprise when he smiled all over his face slapped my knee heartily with his broad hand, and exclaimed—Bravo! and then, as if struck by a brilliant idea (as it was), he cried in his rich, husky voice, and in the most jovial manner, We'll have it illustrated! I'll get the artists to burlesque themselves! Gilbert will do it! And I'll get Jack Millais! And Hablot K. Brown! Its first-rate!! When shall I have the copy?

Here it is!

Capital! Well have it set up at once—and . . . . here he became excessively confidential, as beaming with the brilliancy of the notion, he said to me in a confidential tone, We'll have it set up as a facsimile of the "London Journal" or "Reynolds!!" Mum! Not a word to a soul. I've got your address; the proofs will be posted. Good-bye for the present!

And out I got just at the corner of the Piazza, and it was indeed a joyous and light hearted man who went down to Richmond as quickly as possible to communicate to his wife the unexpectedly good news, and to tell his friend and adviser.

The secret was so well kept that Mr. Bradbury, senior partner in the firm of Bradbury and Evans, was nearly thunderstruck when opening his early copy of "Punch" he saw as he thought, the first page of the "London Journal" (also printed by the same firm) appearing as the first page of "Punch."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Will War be Averted?

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff's return is being delayed by the negotiations in the Far East, and that he has received orders from the Tsar to press matters.

While the Japanese Government is acting on foreign counsels in a pacific mood Russia is doing everything to conclude the negotiations.

Three-quarters of the Russian fleet is now massed in or moving towards the Pacific Ocean and practically nothing is left in European waters.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says that the leading organs are urging the Government to press Russia for a prompt answer to the Japanese proposals concerning the Far Eastern question.

There are indications that it is becoming increasingly difficult to repress the impatience of the Army and Navy.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the ex-Minister of Commerce, M. Oishi, who has lately visited Manchuria, in a speech he made declared that it is necessary that Japan should suspend the negotiations with Russia and demand the instant stoppage of the incessant increase in the Russian forces in the Orient and in the event of a refusal to appeal to arms.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the present position of the negotiations between Russia and Japan is as follows:—That while insisting upon the ultimate recognition of Treaty rights, open ports, and the integrity of Chinese Sovereignty in Manchuria, Japan has agreed to leave these questions in abeyance, and recognise Russia's dominant interests there for the present time and not to obstruct her in the solution of the problem. In return Japan insists upon the recognition of her influence in Korea, the opening of Yong Ampho and other ports.

Russia is willing to make some concession, but opposes the opening of Yong Ampho, declaring it would threaten her interests and complicate the situation in Manchuria.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Speech by Mr. Balfour.

PROSPECTS OF CONSCRIPTION.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Mr. Balfour, presiding at the United Service Club banquet, dealt with the War Office reorganisation, in his speech, and said he hoped that the recently appointed Committee would put the War Office on as satisfactory a basis as the Navy.

Referring to the varied requirements of the British Army as compared with foreign armies he believed the occasion would arise when every adult would have to devote his services to the defence of his country.

Of the critics of the Government's military policy he thought Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. Fowler, and Lord Rosebery should of all men have maintained silence for very shame.

He did not believe that home defence required a large regular army. Our greatest difficulty was, he said, the defence of our Indian borders against a great and, he was glad to believe, friendly empire. If our Indian defence was the great military problem of the Empire India is the place where we ought to send our greatest military expert.

Professors of efficiency complained that Lord Kitchener had been sent to the Himalayas but the Himalayas was where Lord Kitchener ought to be.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

Kaiser's Cup Withdrawn.

The Kaiser William has withdrawn his offer of a cup for an Atlantic Yacht race in 1904, and explains that owing to ill health he is unable to give his attention to the necessary arrangements for the same, but he will offer the same cup in 1905.

It is understood that a hitch has occurred between two of the principal American Yacht Clubs regarding the acceptance of the Cup.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

A New Organization.

IMPERIAL LABOUR FEDERATION.

A new organization entitled the Imperial Labour Federation has been formed. It opposes Free Trade which is not free trade except to foreigners.

RETURN OF LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner sailed for South Africa to-day.

THE SOMALI WAR.

General Manning has returned to Bohotle from Galadi.

DEMONSTRATIONS of an electrical process of converting peat into hard, smokeless steam coal have been made at the works of Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Charlton, Kent. The fuel thus produced is said to be of a very superior quality, and it is claimed that once this system is established it will form a new national industry for Ireland, where there is an estimated peat-bog area of 2,830,000 acres. An initial plant is to be erected in Ireland, and when this is in working order consumers will be able to test the practical working qualities of the new fuel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Russian Press Comments.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Russian papers are constantly discussing the British expedition to Thibet and enlarging on its effects direct and indirect upon Central Asia generally, because it will establish British prestige to the detriment of Russian.

They also dwell upon the necessity of thwarting the ambitious designs of Great Britain.

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Preparing for Contingencies.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

The "Standard", in an article on Lord Curzon's tour in the Persian Gulf remarks that it is the duty of Great Britain in view of the various manifestations of Russian unfriendliness in Persia and the possibilities connected with the Bagdad Railway to prepare in good time for all contingencies.

The article says that Lord Curzon's conferences with the native authorities in the Gulf constitute evidence and a pledge that our influence in Southern Persia must be predominant.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Porte's Acceptance.

DOUBTFUL PROSPECT OF EXECUTION.

The Porte's acceptance of the Austro-Russian reform scheme relieves the momentary tension, but the difficulties of execution of the scheme are such as to offer frequent opportunities for dilatory tactics in the future.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The British Visitors in Paris.

CORDIAL CIVIC WELCOME.

The Mayor and Corporation of Paris to-day welcomed the British Parliamentary deputation at the Hotel de Ville in full civic state, and after the reception a luncheon took place given by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

The visit has been marked by the greates enthusiasm.

STUDENT'S DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

Racial Outbreaks.

SEVERE REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Serious anti-Austrian demonstrations have taken place in the chief cities of Italy, especially among the students, owing to the hostile attitude of the Austro-German students at Innsbruck towards the Austro-Italian professors.

Troops have had to intervene to disperse the demonstrators.

The Universities at Rome, Turin, and elsewhere have been closed and other severe repressive measures taken.

PROPOSED ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

To Discover a Trade Route.

An important expedition organised by Mr. Macmillan, the American traveller, who will be accompanied by Colonel Harrington, the British Resident in Abyssinia, is about to start to ascertain the practicability of establishing a route between Egypt and Abyssinia via the Nile, Sobat, and Pibor (sic) rivers.

The object of the expedition if successful is to divert into British channels the Abyssinian trade which at present is monopolised by the French at Jibutil.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November handicap to be run to-morrow:—

7 to 1 against Lord Rossmore.
8 to 1 against Torrent.
9 to 1 against Bachelor's Button.
100 to 9 against St. Moritz.
100 to 8 against Gold Lock.
100 to 7 against Winkfield's Charm,
100 to 7 against Thunderbolt.

THE IRISH PARTY SPLIT.

Mr. O'Brien Determined.

Mr. William O'Brien has declined to withdraw his intended resignation of Parliament.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Bombay Mail of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 26th.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

Arrival at Lingah.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

(OFFICIAL MESSAGE.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 29.

After visiting the old Portuguese Fort at Hormuz and the town of Kishm where the squadron anchored for the night the Viceroy sailed for Bassidore at the north end of Kishm. Our flag still floats here as the site was bestowed upon England in the early part of last century when it belonged to the Imam of Muscat, and was used for many years as a British naval base in the Gulf. The population at present consists mainly of fugitive slaves and their descendants who have acquired their freedom by landing on this small spot of British soil. The ruins of some bungalows are still in existence, and a travellers' rest house, a mosque, and cemetery, with numerous cisterns, are maintained in good repair. The cemetery contains the graves of several officers and men of the old East Indian Gulf Squadron and of at least one English woman, the wife of a Commander.

PERSIAN GOVERNOR ENTERTAINED.

THE VICEROY AND THE SHAH.

Leaving Bassidore the Viceroy reached Lingah at dusk. In the evening he entertained at dinner the Governor of the Gulf Ports and his brother Mujir-us-Sultaneh. The town and the Persian war vessel "Persepolis" were brilliantly illuminated.

The Viceroy proposed the health of the Shah in the following terms:—I rise to propose the health of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. Two days ago when we touched at the first port in his Majesty's dominions I had the honour of being received by our guest of this evening the Salar-i-Moazam, Governor of the Gulf Ports, who had been specially deputed by his royal master to greet me, and to whom it is my pleasant privilege to return the compliment this evening. A few days hence when we arrive at Bushire I understand that I am further to be welcomed by one of the most distinguished of Persian statesmen, the Ala-ed-dowlah, Governor-General of Fars, who has been specially commissioned by the Shah for that purpose. I desire to return my sincere thanks for the compliment thus conveyed to me and to the Government which I represent by his Imperial Majesty. There is not one of us who does not feel a peculiar pleasure in touching upon Persian soil. For many centuries the British and Persian peoples have been connected together by the closest ties of friendship and esteem. Between India and Persia in particular there exist very intimate relations of politics, mutual interest, and trade. We hope that the friendship that has thus endured for so long may continue to grow, and that nothing may happen to disturb it. We entertain the warmest wishes for the integrity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions and for the health and long rule of their illustrious sovereign. It is with the utmost pleasure that I entertain his representative this evening, and that I now ask the present company to drink to the health of his Imperial Majesty the Shah.

The toast was very warmly received.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor then rose and proposed the health of King Edward, and said that the Shah and every Persian cordially appreciated the great honour paid to Persia by the visit of so distinguished a representative of the British Empire. The Viceroy's visit could not fail to strengthen and increase the friendly and commercial relations which had existed for centuries, and was hailed by all as a mark of the continued interest which Great Britain took in Persia and her prosperity.

In the morning the British Minister visited the Deputy Governor, and a large party from the Hardinge and the squadron went ashore.

The town was the principal entrepot of trade for the pearling banks, and up to the introduction of the new Customs was very prosperous. Everywhere new bazaars, coffee houses, and residences have recently being built. Unfortunately the new Customs arrangements and the imposition of an enhanced tariff have seriously interfered with this prosperity as goods now are shipped direct to Bahrein and the Arabian coast ports. The white buildings and bazaars are more pretentious than those of Bunder Abbas, and the general appearance of the town is more picturesque. Java tea, Austrian enamel goods, and French sugar are much in evidence, but the bulk of the trade in cotton goods and other articles is British and Indian.

ARRIVAL AT BAHREIN.

The "Hardinge" left Lingah at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, and after a calm, cool passage arrived at Bahrein at 8 a.m. on Thursday. This capital of the pearl fishery is surrounded by shoals and reefs of pearl banks, and navigation is very difficult. It was two hours before the "Hardinge," accompanied by the "Pomone," "Sphinx," and the "Lawrence," worked her way to the inner anchorage six miles off the towns of Muharraj, where the Sheikh lives, and Manamah. The latter as its name implies was originally the Sheikh's sleeping place in summer, but with the security afforded by its island situation, and still more by the British protection, has become a flourishing port with a population of 22,000. Muharraj contains 20,000 persons, and is only separated from Manamah by a narrow channel. The name means "place of burning." This may refer either to the heat of the climate or more probably denotes ancient volcanic activity as is implied also by Jebl Bukkan, or the hill of smoke, the low hill about 400 feet high, twelve miles from the town near which asphalt beds exist. The total population of the islands is estimated at 70,000, half Sunni and half Shiah with a considerable number of British Indian pearl merchants and Baniyahs who finance the Arabs engaged in the industry. With numerous palm groves and an old Portuguese fort on rising ground behind the town Manamah even with its low foreshore is picturesque. The new British Political Agency building is the most prominent structure on the foreshore.

Soon after the steamer anchored Sheikh Hamid, eldest son of the Sheikh, and the Wazir came off to enquire after the Viceroy's health and to ask the time for the Sheikh's visit.

ADDRESS BY THE SHEIKH.

At 1-30 p.m. the Sheikh with his three sons and his grandson and the Wazir paid a formal visit. The pearling season had been fair, he said, and prices of pearls were high, and there had been no robberies. The islands were quite free from sickness, and trade was flourishing under the British Protectorate, for which he tendered grateful thanks to the British Government. He thanked the Viceroy for taking so long a journey to show his interest in the islands and for recognising two years ago for the first time in history the right of succession of his son Hamid, before the death of the ruling Sheikh. He well remembered the troubles of his early youth, and was grieved to hear of the death of Sir Lewis Pelly by whom his father, Sheikh Ali, was placed on the Masnud in September, 1868, and who again in 1869, after the defeat and death of Ali at the hands of his rival Muhammed and the flight of the present Sheikh Isa, severely wounded, recaptured Manamah after two bombardments and restored him to power in December, 1869. Since then peace has been undisturbed, and trade has developed from Rs. 46,29,230 in 1877 to Rs. 2,43,74,410 in 1902. The rise has been most marked since 1895 when the British Government captured and destroyed the piratical flotillas fitting out at Zobora on the Kattar Peninsula on the mainland, and warned all concerned that peace in these waters under exclusive British protection must prevail.

But for the peace thus secured and the good water supply from the remarkable springs on the road to the Mounds of Ali, six miles out, the place has no great natural advantages as a port. These Mounds are said to be Phœnician but recent excavations yielded no results. The Sheikh is a handsome grey-bearded man of 57, with quiet and dignified manners. His sons are fine, stalwart men. The Arab headdress worn with its silken snood and camel hair fillets is always very becoming.

The Viceroy paid an informal visit to Manamah in the afternoon. The Shiekh met him at the landing and escorted him to the Agency, where after sundown coffee was served, and after the Arab custom the attendants poured rose water on the hands of the guests and perfumed their beards and faces with the smoke of burning aloes.

The journey ashore occupied one and a half hours each way, and some inconvenience was caused by the low tide and numerous reefs, and the party had to be carried or to ride ashore. A jetty is much required here, and with the present volume of trade the want should soon be supplied. The American Mission and Hospital here under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Zwemera, author of the "Cradle of Islam," is doing good work, and traders of other nations are frequenting the islands, which under the British Protectorate and with the continuance of the present peaceful conditions in the Gulf are sure of an even more prosperous future.

The Shiekh paid a private visit to the Viceroy on Friday morning, and the ships left at noon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, NOVEMBER 18.

Immerse an extinct volcano in a tepid sea, so that the deep, green water fills the crater and flows through a break in the side where the lava has previously burst and one would have something very much like Muscat harbour.

Brown, arid cliffs, without so much as a blade of grass or a solitary leaf to relieve their desolation, rise around it. On the side furthest from the entrance is a low, level shelf on which a city of white, flat-roofed Arab houses is huddled, the sea in front, a wall of rugged hills behind. A square, white-washed building, upon the beach is the palace of the Sultan. Yellow battlements and turrets, high up on the cliffs, on either side, belong to the forts, built by the Portuguese, three hundred years ago, which still guard the anchorage. Tribesmen were perched, at daybreak, upon the rocks to the right watching a fleet of gunboats and cruisers crawling across the mouth of the harbour. So slow was the apparent movement that it was an event when a change in the direction was noticed, the vessels simultaneously shortening in length as they turned, from being broadside on, to presenting their bows to the city. Some time, even then, elapsed before the anchors were dropped, but the tribesmen realised that the event, so much canvassed beforehand in the bazaars of Oman, had reached fulfilment. For the first time in history a Viceroy of India was sailing on official duty to Muscat.

From the rampart, high upon the right, down to a flagstaff in the British Consulate at the water's edge, and across to the Sultan's palace, was slung a continuous line of flags, an effective decoration, in honour of the occasion, and an appropriate emblem of the bond of friendship and alliance existing between Great Britain and Muscat. On the topmost pinnacle of the Arab castle, facing the Portuguese fort, fluttered, side by side, the red ensign of the Sultan and the blue, white, and red of the Union Jack. The British Consulate reciprocated the sentiment, and enhanced it by flying the two flags conjoined on a single mast.

A solitary tricolor and an edition of the stars and stripes flew from separate roofs in the background, reminding the Muscat world that France and the United States have consular representatives in the port.

White, flat-roofed Arab houses crowded up the remainder of the narrow, low-lying shelf between the sea and the encircling background of bare broken cliffs, rising immediately behind the city.

Turning back to the harbour one found it dotted with varied incident. The Viceregal fleet had dropped anchor in the middle. The white Hardinge with Lord Curzon and his staff aboard occupied the centre. The slate-blue cruisers and gunboats had grouped themselves around. Furthest out to sea was the massive Argonaut, its four great furnace-stacks making a feature by themselves. The somewhat smaller Hyacinth, flagship of the Indian Squadron, with Admiral Atkinson-Willes aboard, and the Pomone and the Fox, its attendant gunboats, lay nearer the shore. Later in the day the gunboat Sphinx came in, bringing Sir Arthur Hardinge from Persia.

To the right were the rocks of the high island of Muscat, bearing, in gigantic letters of whitewash, the names of numerous British and of a few foreign ships which have visited the port, the record going back for years, the rainfall of Muscat being too minute to obliterate it. Below, taking in the sunshine, lay a cramped, dingy gunboat, the Lapwing, its dull grey paint still seamed by the fiery ordeal of the summer in the Gulf it has just been through. Near by was the comfortable Lawrence, despatch vessel of the British Resident of Bushire, with wide, open decks and cool white paint. To the left, anchored close beneath the land, lay the Sultan's business-like steam yacht, a maxim showing upon its deck. A collection of dhows and other Arab craft scrambled untidily over the water behind. Throughout the morning the hills reverberated with salutes. The vessels decked themselves with bunting. Blue jackets and lascars swarmed on to bridges and rigging. Steam-launches panted industriously between the Hardinge and the shore, conveying the Sultan, the foreign Consuls, and numerous Sheiks on visits of ceremony to the head of the Government of India.

Later on the Viceroy came ashore. He was received, upon the beach, by a crowd of white clad Arabs who danced in phalanxes to a chant that sounded solemn across the water. Standard-bearers, with red flags of Oman, waved on the performers.

On the rocks was still the crowd of tribesmen which even six hours of Muscat sunshine had been insufficient to disperse. Every imaginable type of humanity from Negro to Baluchi was represented. The costumes worn were so various that they are not easy to describe. A dirty white night gown, wrapped about the person, and held in place by a broad cartridge belt heavily laden with ammunition was common. A dirty duster thrown over the head, pulled down to cover ears and neck, and bound in place round the temples, by a couple of hanks of coloured Berlin wool, would produce a fair imitation of the headdress, but every imaginable colour was worn. A serviceable martini, the muzzle and stock bound thickly with silver wire, a short stumpy dagger with crooked blade and sharply bent up sheath, a long straight-handled sword, and a pair of dilapidated sandals might complete the outfit. The ladies were more modestly provided. They were closely draped in piece-goods, usually dark in colour. Over their faces they wore yellow cardboard masks with long transverse slits for eyes and mouth. There was one characteristic, common in every case to both men and women. It was an entirely superior disdain of anything that might in any way savour of soap.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 28.

THE Presidency Rifle Meeting, which has been in progress for the past ten days, came to an end this afternoon by the distribution of prizes. In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief the prizes were distributed by General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Lieutenant-General commanding Bombay. There was not a very large gathering, the assembly being mainly confined to the officers of Poona and Kirkee Garrisons and some ladies.

The prizes this year were much better than on some previous occasions, and made a very good show indeed, some of them being very valuable. They were set out on a long table in front of a large shamiana which had been erected for the occasion near the principal tents in the camp, the officers and ladies being accommodated with seats inside.

Sir Archibald Hunter, who was accompanied by his A. D. C., Lord George Murray, arrived punctually, and was received by the members of the Staff present and the officers in camp. He proceeded to the shamiana, and after a few introductions had been made, Sir Archibald rose and said:—

This is the first time on which I have had the opportunity of meeting many of my troops in the Bombay Presidency. There is no occasion and no time when I would like to be present to meet them than at the Rifle Range. We are all of us aware of the great importance of good shooting to an army, and this is a sufficient reason for my interest. I do not propose on the present occasion to give you a lecture upon the subject of musketry, for I feel that you are all intelligent and clear-headed enough to think this one of the greatest necessities of the army, and it is true that unless a soldier can shoot well he is not worth his salt and has no place in the army. I am sure you will all agree that a great loss to this meeting is felt by the absence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is not able to be present here to-day, and in his absence I am compelled to take his place as he was to have done us the honour of presenting the prizes. Personally I regret, indeed, that you have to receive them from me, and I am sure that I am expressing the opinion of you all when I say that we should wire to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, expressing our regrets at the recent accidents which befell him, the hope that he may soon recover. (Cheers.) That I am expressing the wish of you all I feel sure. (Cheers.) I hope that we shall have better luck next time. As regards the nature of the shooting, I might express the opinion given by general Burnett that it is not sufficiently practical, and there is too much time lost in aiming at the "bulls-eyes." In time of war a living man is not a "bulls-eye" in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and more rapid shooting is necessary. As regards the general arrangements of the camp there are always a number of non-commissioned officers and men without whose able and active assistance these meetings are bound to be failures. I am indebted to Major Johnson for a few notes about the meeting. Both the Camp Commandant and the Range Officers have given invaluable assistance, and to these officers and the Commanding Officers of the garrison, who furnished assistance in fatigue parties, thanks are due. There is also one officer, I am bound to mention, Major Johnson, the Honorary Secretary of this meeting, and Captain Vickers, President of the Prize Committee, to whom are largely due the success of the meeting. To all those officers whom I have mentioned the thanks of the Military community are due for their most valuable assistance. As soon as I go home I will wire in your names and in all our names to his Excellency to say how sorry we are that he was not here to distribute the prizes, and that we hope he will soon be well, and though he was not able to be here this year he will visit us another year. (Cheers.)

At the close of the distribution the successful and unsuccessful competitors gathered round the table to achieve some of the beautiful trophies which the recipients had left for a while. The Western India Cup, which is new to the meeting, is a singularly beautiful prize, handsomely chased, and having a tiger on the top. The need of a new die for the medals was remarked as they bear the head of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The arrangements were much the same as in former years; the officers' mess and refreshment arrangements for the soldiers were all good; and in this connection we must mention the coffee-shop and supper-bar which was very well got up and loked after.

The following are the remainder of the scores of the meeting:—

EXTRA MATCH OFFICERS' CAMP.

Open to oll officers of the Bombay Army—1st prize 60 per cent. of entries and 2nd 30 per cent. Distance 600 and 900 yards.

	Pts.
Capt Marshall, Suffolks	61a
Lt Henderson, 1 5th Napier	60b
Capt Garwood, R E	58
Capt Harbord, 29th Lancers	58
Capt Macfie, Seaforths	57
Capt Armstrong, York and Lancaster	54
Lieut Maclean, 93rd Rifles	54
Capt Hyslop, 93rd Rifles	53
Lieut Maclaine, 93rd	51
Capt Major, 91th Russels—Retired.	

(a) Won Rs. 30
(b) Won Rs. 15.

ARMY vs. VOLUNTEERS.

To be competed for by teams of eight of all ranks selected from competitors at the meeting. Distances 600, 800, and 1,000 yards.

ARMY.

	Pts.
Lace-Corpl Donaghue, Connaught Rangers	90
Captain Marshall, Seaforths	88
Conductor Hudson, S and M	85
Pte Richardson, Royal Scots	88
Pte Booth, Cheshires	88
Color-Sergt Hirst, York and Lancaster	87
Sergt Shipway, Cheshires	81
Pte Calclough, Seaforths	84
Total	697

VOLUNTEERS.

	Pts.
Col-Sergt Conyers, B B and C I R V	93
Corpl Gillespie, B B and C I R V	90
Sergt Scott, B B and C I R V	86
Sergt Holley, Bombay Vols	84
Col-Sergt Parr, B B and C I R V	81
Corpl William, Bombay Vol Arty	77
Sergt Ramsay, B B and C I R V	72
Sergt T L Clark, Bombay Vol Arty	67
Totsl	650

The army with their total of 697 won nine silver medals.

The prizes for the best individual shots went to (1st, Rs. 30) Col.-Sergt. Conyers, B. B. and I. R. Volunteers who scored 93 points and (2nd Rs. 30) to Lance-Corpl Donaghue, Connaught Rangers, who made 90 points.

NATIVE CHAMPIONSHIP AGGREGATE.

	Pts.	Rs.
Nk Shaik Rajab, 117th Mahrattas	181	50a
Jmr Arjun Powar, 3rd Sappers	180	35b
Nk Rahim Bux, 125th Napier	179	15c
Hav Trikam Bolai 125th Napier	177	10
Hav Saiful Malok, 125th Napier	176	10
Hav Vittu Parab, 117th Mahrattas	176	10
Hav Saik Kasum, 3rd Sappers	176	10
Hav-Major Imamudin, 128th Napier	174	5
Nk Jacob Sassoon, 109th Infantry	174	5
Nk Satar, 44th Merwara	174	5
Nk Jugdeo Sing, 107th Infantry	173	5
Lce Nk Vitu Sammalkar, 117th Infantry	173	5
Jamr Gajam Sawant, 3rd Sappers		5

There were ten prizes of Rs. 3.

(a) Also B P R A Gold Medal.
(b) " " Silver "
(c) " " Bronze "

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The following are gazetted as Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council:—The Hon. Mr. Frederic Styles Philpin Lely, C. S. I., I. C. S.; Mr. Harvey Adamson, C. S. I., I. C. S.; Mr. Alexander Pedler, C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. Theodore Morrison, Principal, Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C. I. E.; and the Hon. Mr. James Bourdillon Bilderbeck, Principal, Presidency College Madras.

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

The Madras Government have granted a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Madras Industrial Exhibition provided the accounts are kept separate from the Congress accounts and are subsequently audited by a Government auditor.

MORE HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS.

Heavy rain fell in the country above the east coast line on Thursday, ten inches being measured in some places. The diversion at Talamanchi made for the Governor's train was nearly two feet under water. The train was, however, taken over in safety, but the diversion was afterwards washed away. Transhipping has again become necessary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive at Bombay at 7-20 p.m. (local time) to-day and will proceed to Baroda by the B. B. & C. I. mail train from the Church Gate Station at 9-39 p.m. the same day. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. to-morrow to announce the departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

BOMBAY HUNT.

OWING to the heavy and long continued rains of the past monsoon and consequent backward state of the country from the equestrian point of view, the Bombay Hunting Season proper will not commence until Thursday, December 3rd, but through the kindness of our Master Mr. J. A. Lord, the Hunt were yesterday accorded a much appreciated opportunity of seeing their new pack at work in the field.

Hearsay has told us that the pack during the past few days have acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the executive in several rough and tumble scrambles over a country as yet almost unrideable and scarce passable even for hounds in pursuit of some of the many jackals which are always to be found so long as the grass remains uncut in the woodlands of Chakla, and an opportunity of personally confirming this report has been eagerly awaited by all enthusiastic followers of the chase.

Some forty horsemen and two ladies assembled at Santa Cruz, and while we awaited the arrival of the early train from Bombay with its small contingent, the time was pleasantly occupied by an inspection of the pack.

A good looking lot for practical purposes was the general verdict, and though the well-worn and hackneyed expression "a level lot" cannot be truthfully applied, it was noticeable that there is far more uniformity of colouring and marking than in any of its recent predecessors, there being an entire absence of those weirdly coloured lemon-hued hounds of which each pack has usually included a couple or so, but as the old saw says, "a good horse (or by inference a good hound) cannot be a bad colour," and indeed have not those lemon coloured hounds of the past ever been among the staunchest of the pack.

The Hunt were fortunate, indeed, this year insomuch as in the selection of hounds they had the valuable assistance of Mr. G. K. Remington whose knowledge of hounds gained by long experince, both at Home and in this country, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Hunt.

To eyes so long accustomed to the dreary wastes of Colaba and Chowpatti Sands, or the empty polo-ground so shamefully deserted during the past few months, how delightfully refreshing does the broad expanse of open country round Santa Cruz appear at the beginning of each recurring season.

Finding almost immediately, hounds were soon bustling their quarry across the melon ground at a pace calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the boldest, and to sit tight and trust to Providence and a faithful steed was the only course if one did not wish to be left disconsolate behind.

Straight for the New Barracks at Caleena went the Jack with hounds hard pressing him, then turning slightly left-handed over some excellent galloping ground, he led us to the banks of the Backwater in the direction of Coorla.

Here the field divided, some half dozen or so following the Huntsman, while the remainder taking the Master as their pilot crossed the Backwater by the Black Bridge and away over some most unpleasantly rocky country straight for the Coorla big chimney.

But here alas! our gallop was at an end for the Jack entering the compound of the Coorla Mills sought refuge in a drain.

The Hunt staff after a somewhat lengthy argument with the custodian gained admission to the compound but were unable to dislodge the Jack from his temporary residence, and he still lives, let us hope to run another day.

It was whilst waiting here that one sportsman met with a very unpleasant and what might have proved serious mishap for putting his pony over a small wall he found himself and his pony buried in a deep and very unsavoury cesspool, where but for the timely assistance of the villagers, who with the utmost goodwill, one and all, turned out with ropes and poles, he would in all probability have terminated a promising career.

Before venturing to appear again in public both rider and pony took a bath in a neighbouring tank and returned home none the worse for their experience.

It was interesting to note that the game little grey waler which was our Master's favourite mount last season, and a shapely black country-bred which did yeoman service for the Hunt some three seasons ago, have been repurchased for the use of the staff this season.

Nought but satisfaction could be felt by all at the wonderful fleetness and hunting ability of our new pack auguring well for some rare good sport in the near future, and all await with unconcealed impatience our first meet on Thursday next.

JACKAL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE IN OCTOBER.

AN ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

COTTON BUYING ON CALL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

THOUGH not showing an increase on the import side at all comparable to the sudden expansion in September, the returns of our foreign and colonial trade during October have at least a healthy appearance, in so far as there is not only a further substantial increase in the declared value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, but an increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish productions as against October last year. There are, moreover, quite large increases on both sides of the statement as compared with the corresponding month in 1901. Thus in the case of the imports the increase as against October, 1902, is £903,858, and as against October, 1901, £3,406,775; while the exports of British productions for the same month show an increase of £7,26,349 as against 1902, and £1,877,544 as against 1901. These increases have of course improved the showing for the expired portion of the year; the increase in the imports for the ten months as against January to October, 1902 is £6,195,308 and as against the corresponding period of 1901 £13,158,686 and the increases in the exports of home productions are £8,604,483 and £10,113,309 respectively. In these comparisons we have excluded from consideration the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise; these show increases of £7,23,117 and £3,924,302 for the month and ten months respectively as compared with last year, and increases of £70,361 and £2,076,333 respectively as compared with 1901. The surplus of imports over exports—exclusive of the precious metals—for the ten months is £139,733,345 or about 46 per cent, as against £146,066,822 or 50 per cent. for 1902 and £146,066,822 or 48 per cent, for 1902, and £138,764,301, or 48 per cent. for 1901. Turning to the details respecting the imports we find that the increase as against last year again chiefly represented food and drink, this group which includes tobacco showing a net increae of £599,187. An almost equivalent net increase in the group of raw materials and part manufactures, £5,477,319 is also shown while the group of articles wholly or mainly manufactured shows a net decrease of £2,11,765. Wheat and flour from Russia, Roumania and British India, maize from Argentina and the United States, and cheese from Canada mainly accounted for the increase in the food group In this connection a decrease in the imports of Canadian wheat may be noted as not improbably a confirmation of the less favourable crop accounts lately received.

A large falling off in the imports of tobacco is also a feature of the October returns. As regards raw materials the imports of timber show further increase, while raw cotton and wool show decreases. There is a small net increase under the head of other textile materials, mainly representing flax and hemp, while silk and jute show decreases. The main falling off in the imports of manufactures represents yarns and textile fabrics other than those of cotton, but there is a large increase in the value of the made-up apparel imported, which goes a long way to counterbalance these declines. The details of the October exports show only slight changes in the food, drink, and tobacco group, and a decrease in the exports of coal is the principal feature under the head of raw materials. As regards exports of manufactures, marked decreases in the exports of telegraphic cables and apparatus and in the exports of new ships to foreign and colonial owners are again shown, but these are largely made up for by an increase of nearly half a million sterling in the value of the machinery exported, which is pretty well spread over all descriptions. In the textile group the feature is a very encouraging increase in the exports of woollen and worsted yarns and woollen piece goods; worsted piece goods however, have failed to keep up with last year's figures, and cotton goods show a small decrease in value. We reviewed the figures for the first nine months of the year so fully in dealing with the September returns that we need not now discuss those for the ten months. They show little change in the general tendencies, the October figures not having materially modified the position for the year. We may point out, however, that no item in the classified list of exports of manufactures shows a decrease in declared value as against either of the previous two years except new ships and telegraphic apparatus. Our imports of gold have been large during the month, the increase being of course partly from South Africa; the striking feature is, however a large net increase from India. But India it must be remembered has been importing gold this year largely from other parts of the world. Our exports of gold have also been much heavier than in October last year chiefly to Egypt. The silver movements both ways have been on a reduced scale.

Prominence has been given in the press during the last few days to an alleged discovery of a workable aluminium solder by a French chemist. Those concerned with the aluminium industry hear rumours from time to time of the discovery of a suitable solder, but up to now none has proved satisfactory. Undoubtedly the man who discovers a good solder should make his fortune, for it is the want of this accessory that seriously hinders the development of aluminium manufactures. The principal difficulty in soldering aluminium is caused by the almost instantaneous formation on the pure, or practically pure, aluminium of a thin film of what is at present assumed to be an oxide (it has not yet, I think, been analysed), and this prevents the solder from adhering to the aluminium unless certain precautions are taken which naturally render the work of soldering costly. If a process could be devised which would remove this film simultaneously with the application of the solder, then it is probable that the cheaper forms of solder could be used, with a consequent saving in the cost and a wider use of aluminium utensils. Various methods have been employed which may roughly be divided into three classes, combinations of these being sometimes resorted to, namely:—(1) Those using a flux; (2) those employing a special solder which works its way over the surface without a flux; (3) those depending upon the mechanical abrasion or cleansing of the surface while the solder is being applied. In regard to the first, a successful flux is composed of potassium fluoride as the principal ingredient. Potassium fluoride and resin are dissolved in acetone, and a little zinc chloride is added to harden the mixture. By exposure to the air a partial solidification takes place the resultant substance being in a form suitable for a flux. Another material which for certain solders form an admirable flux is stearic acid. By applying this to a freshly scraped aluminium surface and then applying an alloy of tin, lead and zinc the difficulty of soldering aluminium is considerably reduced. As to the second method, zinc, tin aluminium, lead, nickel, copper, and bismuth have been successfully employed, especially zinc, which in a marked degree seems suitable, owing, it is believed, to its closeness in the galvanic series to aluminium (galvanic action not being readily set up from the combination of the two metals afterwards which generally takes place with other combinations) A successful solder composition is something like the following:—Zinc 21 per cent; tin, 76 per cent, aluminium, 3 per cent. This may be applied directly to a cleaned aluminium surface without the use of a flux, and at a temperature but little above that which is necessary for soldering copper or iron. It is probable that the French discovery is in some degree a modification or combination of the methods above mentioned.

The subject of cotton buying on call by spinners, is one of great and growing importance to the cotton trade. "Spinners' calls" must not be confused with "puts and calls," which are another kind of transaction. The purchase of "call" cotton where it is confined solely to the future market and relates to distant months of futures with a sum of money paid down is a pure option. The business known as a spinner's call is a totally different operation, and relates to spot cotton and to periodical or distant deliveries of spot cotton only No money is paid down, and yet the spinner secures some privileges which he values and which may be useful to him. The method of business known as spinners' calls was introduced at first in order to secure the delivery forward of the special grade and staple suitable to the particular spinner. During recent years the American crops of cotton have been unlucky as to weather, with the consequence that the due proportion of one grade to another has been disturbed. One year we have had a flush of one grade and scarcity of another, as, for instance, during the past season, when there was a flush of low cotton and a scarcity of the higher grades. How is the spinner to defend himself from the serious inconvenience resulting from such a state of things? It was in an effort to safeguard him that the system of spinners' calls first originated. Let us suppose that a spinner finds on the market a lot of cotton, say of 1,000 bales of just the grade and staple that suits him. He does not want to take at once and warehouse at the mill so large a parcel. He takes 200 bales to be forwarded at once, and arranges with the merchant to deliver him 200 more, says, in December, in January, and so on each month until he has taken it all Then he wants the merchant to contract on forward for three month more, and now comes the trouble. The cotton say, is good middling. It may be worth 40 points on. The merchant, who may already see grounds for expecting it to be worth 60 points on before the second contract is completed, hesitates to sell that grade so far forward at 40 on. Finally, however, he reflects that in January he is likely to be able to buy good middling at 20 points on, and if he then buys and warehouses the cotton the extra 20 points will pay for holding it. He therefore agrees to 40 points on for both contracts, and the spinner is sure of his grade for many months forward.

But that is not all. The spinner is to have the right in each month, as it comes round, of calling for delivery on any day of that month he pleases, and this arrangement suits the spinner. It may for instance, happen, and often does happen, that in the spinner's opinion the market is at too dear a price at the moment when he finds the large lot which just suits him. Is he, then to buy 1,600 bales at too dear a price? Not at all. He buys to secure his grade at 40 points on but he only calls for his monthly deliveries in depressed markets after the decline which he expected has occurred. Whether he will be wright or wrong in his expectation is another matter but it is at least the hope of the spinner that a decline will occur so that the invoice price though still 40 points on will be 40 on a lower price of the near month than it is on the day he buys the call. He goes back to the mill having secured his supply for many months and having secured that in no case will he pay more or less than 40 points on. But on what? The actual price is still open, and as far as price goes the spinner as our correspondent points out has not secured himself at all. It is true enough that if the market goes down he will benefit but it is equally certain that if it goes up he will lose. Buying calls then amounts to buying quality but if nothing else is done it is not really buying in an ordinary sense at all because the price is not fixed. The way to fix the price is to buy futures simultaneously for each month on which delivery is to be made. Buying the furures fixes the price, and buying the grade at 40 points on fixes the grade. The spinner who has done that is indifferent afterwards whether prices of futures go up or go down. The spinner who only secures grade runs all the chances of the ups and downs of the market, except that he cannot be charged more than 40 points on the price of the near month the day he calls. This mode of doing business has become more common as prices in Manchester have tended to become less remunerative. To refuse an order in Manchester is disagreeable. To take it and cover at once has been to book a loss. The spinner hopes that a decline in cotton will put him right. He buys a call at 40 on and waits for a decline before he calls. If markets go against him he is the more unwilling to call, and the time may come when he wants cotton to spin. In that case he occasionally arranges with the merchant to send him on the cotton on payment of an assumed value on account and even then defers his call to the last day of the month, in the hope before that time the expected decline may have occurred. Whether this system of business, in which the price of the cotton is left open and is at the sport of the market, will become more general may be doubted. It would seem too speculative for prudent business. Probably a better proportion between the grades of cotton of future crops will gradually eliminate the need for all this buying forward calls for particular grades, and in that case the method will fall into disuse.

A HUMORIST'S NOTEBOOK.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As to the success of the burlesque helped by the artistic self-burlesque of Sir John Gilbert, Hablot Brown Charles Keene Du Maurier, and Millais, that is matter of history, but the attention it attracted at the time is particularly well illustrated by the author's telling how an older friend—congratulating me on my success recounted how he had asked Thackeray, whom he happened to meet if this novelty proceeded from his pen! Thackeray himself the very Prince of Paradists in denying this soft impeachment was good enough to say that he wished he had written it. This was more than a feather in my cap; it was a plume.

The friend who handed on this piece of conversation was Mr. W. Boldham Donne and it is pleasantly characteristic of Sir F. C. Burnand that in other passages of his book he pays a well-deserved and graceful tribute to the memory of that most accomplished, erudite and charming gentleman of the old school who was for many years a most tactful Licenser of Plays as well as a notable "Quarterly Reviewer," and in whose house the author found always a warm welcome when he was temporarily adrift.

Mokeanna was in some sense the turning point in Sir F. C. Burnand's literary career. At any rate from that great success he steadily worked onwards until he reached his present position. When in his turn he was editor of "Punch" he repeated and it may be said went one better than Mark Lemon's happy thought of getting artists for "Punch" to burlesque themselves. A capital skit on Sala's method and manner in his weekly gossip for the "Illustrated London News" appeared in "Punch" and people who knew Sala to be as much given to huffiness as he was in pleasanter mood to geniality wondered what would come of it. One night he and the editor of "Punch" met at the Beefsteak Club, and Sala to the consternation of the gallery referred with indignation to the article leading up to a statement that when younger he would have pulled the nose of any man whom he considered responsible for such an attack upon him. A peacemaker intervened, to whom the editor of 'Punch" replied that personally he did not think this or any matter in journalism worth quarrelling about, but that if Sala felt so aggrieved he could take the matter into his own hands. "I can and I will," cried Sala, getting up excitedly, and carried out his intention by wringing his own nose, first with one hand, then with the other, and after murmuring "I apologise," quietly sitting down again.

We have assumed it as a rule that a true humorist is a modest man. It is certainly equally true that he has a serious side. Of this there are not a few unobtrusive illustrations in Sir F. C. Burnand's very agreeable volumes. In them he tells many good stories and repeats many good jokes of other people, most of them distinguished in one or another walk of life, whom he has come across. What he says of his own work in literature and drama is of course both amusing and interesting, and students of the stage will find particular attraction in the true stories of the first ideas, building up, and production of that singularly and deservedly successful play. "The Colonel," and of what was perhaps the author's most popular, if not in every way best, burlesque 'Black-eyed's Susan." Those who saw this last, with its first unrivalled cast, will, with the author, well remember the excellent acting, dancing, and singing as Hatchett of a player, then Mr. Charles Wyndhan now known to fame in a very different line of part; while some, though they remember with delight Mr. Dewar's Captain Crosstree may regret that they never had an opportunity of seeing Sir F. C. Burnand himself in the same character.

DIVINGS INTO BHAGAVAD GÎTÂ

VEDAS AND BHAGAVAD-GITÂ CONTRASTED.

(Continued from our issue of the 21st inst.)

II.

Let us now take up the third popular fiction of Arjuna, the Adressed, the 3rd among the 5 sons of Pandu. If Arjuna be taken to have been, the 3rd among the 5 Pandavas, "the earth" and "the kingdom" must have belonged to the eldest brother who alone could hope and expect "to enjoy the earth" or "the kingdom," in case the generalship of Arjuna carried the war to a successful termination. Arjuna would of course be benefited; but no benefit, howso-ever great it may be, could be equal to "the enjoyment of the earth" or of "the kingdom" by the 3rd among the 5 brothers. "Slain, thou attainest the Paradise (of Indra with its celestial sensual pleasures); having conquered, thou enjoyest the vast (earth, with its earthly sensual pleasures)"—these are the words in which the Addresser in the 2nd chapter (v. 37) addresses Arjuna. "Having conquered the enemies, enjoy thou the prosperous kingdom"—Arjuna is again addressed thus in the 11th chapter (v. 33). There is thus a strong suspicion raised that the earlier - if he may be so called—Arjuna was a king. This king Arjuna had to fight with his elders who were in possession and enjoyment of the kingdom, the rightful owner of which he himself was. These elders were the children either immediate or remote, of one Dhritarashtra. The question with this Arjuna was, whether to allow the wicked elders to continue in undisputed possession of the kingdom, or to fight to the bitter end for what he claimed by right as his own. Arjuna thus placed on the horns of a dilemma seeks the Bhagavat, places both the alternatives (5-8, II) before him, and asks him most respectfully and submissively to guide him. The Bhagavat offers the advice of fighting out the war of righteousness, leaving the issue in the hands of the Great Disposer of events. Arjuna heartily thanks and implicitly obeys the Bhagavat, who, in his eyes, is infallible.

But who was this Bhagavat whom Arjuna seeks, and whose biddings he blindly does?

The people identify this Bhagavat with Krishna held to be completely identical with Vishnu, who is the preserving Unity of the Brahminical Trinity and whose 8th, the most perfect, incarnation Krishna is said to have been. But strangely enough, the name Bhagavat is not found among the various well-known names of Vishnu; on the contrary, it is found among the names of Bud-dha, with the followers of whose religion the followers of the Vedas have ever been at war. Even after making Bud-dha the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, he is called the Deluder, the Deceiver of mankind, one who deliberately leads those who follow him into error, and there by consigns their souls to unrest for eternity. But the Bhagavat of the Bhagavad-gitâ was a staunch theist; he therefore could not have been a follower of Bud-dha, in whose religion no room has been found for a creating, a guiding, a personal God. Who then must this Bhagavat be?

The word Bhagavat is common to both Budhistic and Brahminical literatures, though the derivation given in the latter of the Bhagavat being one who is the "possessor of (6 or 8) powers" is simply fanciful, "bhaga" never meaning "power" in the whole range of Sanskrit literature. Bhaga and mitra are among the oldest Vedic divinities, so old that only one hymn will be found preserved in honour of each, the most popular Vedic divinities being Agni (fire), Indra and Soma. The word bagha seems to have once denoted exactly what deva did, that is a "divinity." The word bagha, will be found as bagha in the Behistun Inscriptions of the Hystaspidæ used for a "divinity," and also in Avestic literature. Bhagavat originally meant "one on whose side was (the divinity) Bhaga," and in this sense one may readily lay his hand on it in the solitary hymn where the seer "wants to be among the Bhagavats" (4, 41, VII). The word Bhagavat thus in earlier times denoted "one who was favoured by the divinity Bhaga," hence 'lucky;' the word may thus be translated by "saint; saintly, godly." The saint, being styled in the 18th chapter (v 73) achuta "celibate," belonged in all likelihood to an order of monks, who had taken the vow of celibacy, and as such commanded greater respect. As regards the name, etc. of the Bhagavat, nothing is absolutely known. The fact then seems to be that there was a tradition of one Arjuna, a king, on whose side lay righteousness and justice, being forced to fight with enemies who, though his elders, had treated him with unrighteousness and injustice; the question for Arjuna was whether to fight out, or to permit the unrighteous and unjust elders to continue in undisputed enjoyment of the kingdom, himself assuming the weeds of a religious mendicant or recluse. The saintly person, whom he sought, advised fighting out, which Arjuna obeyed and the next moment resumed the bow which he had for the time laid aside. Some anonymous poet took up the tradition and versified it. Thus the earliest Bhagavad-gitâ saw the light; this first edition may be called A. As for the identification of the Bhagavat with Krishna we shall have to refer to it at some length, but when we come to the fifth edition, not before that. The popular fiction must thus make room for the hard and unsavoury fact.

TEACHINGS OF THE BHAGAVAT.

Arjuna seems to have been a believer in the Vedas, but the Bhagavat was decidedly a disbeliever in them; so the first thing the Bhagavat recommends Arjuna to do is to dismiss his faith in the Vedas, the teachings of which he holds to be (45 and 53, II.) grossly sensual. This is one chief point to be remembered in connection with the teachings of the Bhagavat, as handed down by the "first" anonymous author.

A second point to be remembered is that the Bhagavat is not identified (46 and 61-62, XVIII) with the Supreme Spirit "God" the Bhagavat is made to say to Arjuna "stands in the heart of all men; surrender unconditionally to Him, and then by His grace thou shalt attain peace (in this) and eternal rest (in the next world)." This is in brief the code the Bhagavat reveals or is made to reveal to Arjuna, irrespective of caste or colour in the world. This is the second chief point to be remembered, viz., this non-identification with the Supreme Spirit of the Bhagavat.

The motto painted on the flag of the Bhagavat is "Action, with no eye to the reward, and a truce to inaction (42, II.)" "Disinterested work with no selfishness (25, III) is the highest duty as taught by Janaka and other kings (20, III) of by-gone days; follow the example set by them." The Bhagavat recommends, no doubt, a "yoga" to Arjuna; but this yoga is not the popular mysticism, the concentration of mind or suspension of breath and the like; it is (48, II) the yoga, which teaches one to set the example of doing his duty without minding the consequences, which are rightly left in the hands of an all-wise Providence; when success attends, the yogin thanks God; when there is failure, he resigns himself to His will with sweet submission. "Worship, charity, and restraint (over body, word and mind) purify (a man), as sages say; and every one ought therefore to practise them without an eye to any earthly reward, such is my firm conviction"—so says the Bhagavat (5-6, XVIII), one of these saints or prophets who, being specially sent down by the all-knowing God, have formed un-erring and authoratative guides in the history of the world. "Every station or duty in life involves greater or lesser evil; fire must necessarily bring more or less smoke with it (46, XVIII); so, at times and on occasions consult the Divine Voice within, and do His biddings without fear or hesitation, it is by His grace alone that thou shalt attain peace and rest" (61-62, XVIII)—this is the crowning morsel or delicacy in the substantial banquet given by the Bhagavat to Arjuna. This is the sum and substance of the 'first" edition of the Bhagvad-gitâ. In this edition the number of the preliminary verses was only four (5-8, II); the 2nd and 18th chapters contributed most of the verses, only a few being contributed by the intermediate chapters. The number of verses in the "first" edition could not have (V) exceeded 85.

(V) Ch II ; 5-8, 11-21, 26-38½, 41-45, 47-48, 49½-50, 52-53. Ch III ; 5-8, 19-21, 33-35. Ch VI ; 5-6, 9, 16-17, 29, 32, Ch XV; 16-17. Ch XVIII ; 3-11, 13-17, 42-48; 59-63; 72-74. In all 85 verses in A.

(To be continued.)

BOOKS TO READ.

HETTY WESLEY, by A. T. Quiller Couch (George, Bell and Sons), is a very clever novel made out of the most solemn historical remains. We have letters of old Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and of eighteen other children, whose lives in the parental home the godly Samuel is here represented as making unendurable in the hard and uncomprising manner in which he interpreted the doing of his duty of the father of a family. His determined and persistent refusal of forgiveness to Hetty, the one of the flock who added to rebellion a lapse from virtue, but who returned to her father's home to ask for forgiveness and to suffer the punishment she knew she had earned and must go through, was anything but Christian. Hetty supplies the romance in the story, while the quoted letters from the stern father and the gentler but still strong and noble-minded Mrs. Wesley make the novel a history of the family. There could be few more depressing pictures of utter wretchedness and discomfort than those presented here of the domestic life of the Wesleys. Samuel, ruling as he deemed by the godliest laws, drove from the house all pretenders to the hands of his seven daughters whom he looked on as encumbrances. Those sons-in-law whom he finally chose or permitted were not, according to this text, illustrations in any way of a discerning judgment. His wife's letters, written to her son John, at Oxford quoted here are pathetic in their submission to her husband, while she knows that neither in wisdom nor in temper is he to be respected; one sentence written on John's taking Orders tells its sorry tale: "It is an unhappiness almost peculiar to our family that your father and I seldom think alike." Their circumstances, the grinding poverty, the crushing load of debt that kept any sort of comfort far from the home, were piteous in the extreme. The older Wesley, resolutely facing it all, preaching year in year out, writing his religious tracts and sermons, may have been admirable, but his own family were little the better of this stern endurance in any sense, spiritual or physical. The sons had the good fortune to be at school and at college, away from the crushing sordid life, that had they breathed it daily, would have stifled their very souls. Poor Hetty is pursued to the last moment by the cruel judgment of the father, and even her kindest brother could not help looking askance at her for many a day even after she had given proof of every virtue and of the deepest regret for her one lapse. The story is a sad and melancholy one, but clever. A mysterious uncle in India, brother of Mrs. Wesley's, is introduced in the first chapter, disappears in the second, and recurs from time to time, as a "yogi", inhabiting a cave. His skeleton is represented as found in 1803 by soldiers marching under the Marquis of Wellesly whose relationship to John Wesley's family is indicated. On this undercurrent nothing in the story really depends. It comes in as a bit of Oriental romance that to some readers will add a touch of interest to a story that does not show us the head of the Wesley family in the most favourable light.

THE ODD-JOBMAN, by Oliver Onions (John Murray). The personality who is at once the hero and the misery of this book is a marvellously well drawn character. With all the inconsistencies of the human being who has the courage to betray them, he had the qualities, the higher possibilities of which only a finer nature could discover and draw out, though ordinary observers could easily enough understand and play upon the lower. Marcia Keppel, sister of a friend of his, saw, at a moment when he displayed himself at his very worst, what he might be made and worked towards that end, falling in love with him in the process. His sympathetic, but uncertain nature responded, and after betraying his affection he is on the point of uttering the fateful words that he knows will bind them to each other, when an interruption occurs, and he meets the same day Marion Gay in Marcia's house. In one instant his heart is taken captive and irretrievably dedicated to her. The tangle thus created is just another development of his singular character, which Oliver Onions depicts with the skill of a true artist. When we first meet Percival Oddy it is under the most trying circumstances, and an elaborate description of his appearance betrays his deplorable plight:—

"Yet like his clothes, beneath a complexion that was muddy, hair that was dull and unbarbered, and eyes shifty with daily petty scheming, he still showed an original distinction of cut. He was tall and lightly built; of a figure and motion that showed some odd strain of quality and fineness; probably athletic, with the soft temper and grain of muscle remarkable in woman. His features, too, had a delicacy. If it be true that Heaven moulds all of a man's features except his mouth which alone he fashions for himself than it was to be inferred from Percelval Oddy's mouth that he wished you to know little of him. Except when they twitched into a plain sneer the straight lips were a concealment and a defiance."

As student of painting in various great cities, he had run through such means as he had possessed, and came down to the deep of poverty with no prospects of rehabilitation. He was about to end a life in which he had attained to no excellence in anything, when a friend meets him and the moment of self-destruction is put off. Marcia rescues the desperate man in spite of himself and drives him into a groove where he can acquit himself with credit, not a lofty sphere, but one suited to his special gifts, that of a designer of advertisement blocks. His experiences here, and the conversation of the journalists with whom he comes in contact, are some of the most sparkelingly clever parts of the book. It is difficult to do justice to this tale, its excellences lie in quaint unexpected phrasing and half-lights that still give true glimpses of the strange human characters that chance has grouped together. The model, Hettie Bostock, is drawn with as great a skill as any of her patrons could have displayed. Dumitrie the German dreaming, restaurant keeper; Marion Gay, the dainty fresh ingenue who loves Percival in spite of his faults; Marcia, who is equally devoted and raises while she loses him; Cayley, the hard-working cynical sub-editor; Williams, the editor, determined to succeed no matter if success costs him his most cherished dreams of journalism; and all the others are figures that stand out in their individuality and are instinct with life.

A PASSAGE PERILOUS by Rosa Nouchette Carey (Macmillan & Co.). The hero and heroine are a long time coming into the "port pleasant" in this tale. They started on their journey in a manner very different from most couples. A young fellow looked on by his somewhat stern and monied uncle as a ne'er-do-well and a spendthrift is brought up with a round turn and informed that if he wished to have his debts paid and retain any lien on expectations of an allowance he must marry and settle down. Jack had not troubled in the least about ways and means going gaily his own reckless but harmless way without calculation. Turning over the advice and the circle of his young lady acquaintances in his mind with a view to seeing what chance there was of combining them profitably and agreeably, he fixes upon a girl whom he had danced with a few times, who seemed "a good sort" with whom he seemed to hit it off well, though she wore his pet aversion, a pince-nez. "Suppose I take her into confidence and ask her to give me a shove-up. I shan't tell her lies—she shall know the sort of chap I am; but by Jove! I'll have a try, for I am in Queer Street and no mistake." This was the result of his cogitation, and when he next met Christian Fordham it was in Kensington Gardens, and he plunged at once into the subject, explaining the case with a frankness that Christian rather enjoyed than otherwise. The wholly unexpected proposal was not rejected, because moved by a sudden impulse when Jack Linacre wound up by saying: "It is like holding out your hand to some poor fellow who is drowning. Think of that my dear girl," it set her thinking that she was lonely, her life with an aunt and a cousin who were unsympathic, was not happy, and she could be the benefactress of this man. So she said: "I am going to help the drowning man, if you like you can tell Mr. Vigne that I have promised to marry you." The marriage came off the day Jack had to start to the Cape, he had by that time fallen in love with Christian, but she remained cool and calm. The anxious time while he was in South Africa and she at home, living a quiet and retired life, taught her through the terrible days of the war that she was not so indifferent to Jack as she imagined There were all sorts of alarms. Reports of his being killed; then wounded, later enteric to be gone through, a relapse, and finally the return when Christian entered into a sedate sort of happiness modified by the claims of a mother-in-law. The spinning out of the time of probation was necessary in a story such as this. It gives opportunity for the introduction of minor charecters, the development of their several romances, and for the heroine to discover the secret of her own heart's capabilities.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association a public meeting of the different temperance societies was held on Saturday night at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there was present a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen representing the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Independent Order of Rechabites, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Juvenile Temperance Association. The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn of welcome, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting. He said the Indian Temperance Association was founded on the 26th July, 1887, with the Rev. John Forgan as President. The object of the Association was to call forth enlightened public opinion and to interest the public in the cause of the temperance and against the liquor traffic. That object had been to a certain extent carried out by the Association. There had been a general complaint, and it had been admitted by Government, that the educated classes had along with the virtues and the benefits derived from the civilization of the West had imbibed some vices, and the vice of drink was not the least conspicuous of them. Literate or illiterate, rich or poor, all classes of people had been tainted with the vice. What was worse was that the feeling that drink was a vice and an evil to be avoided was itself passing away, and the indulgence was not unfrequently practised with openness and freedom and was sometimes an object of glorification. This was a tendency noticed with regret even by Government. The Government of India in their famous despatch of the 4th February 1890, to the Secretary of State for India, said: "One of the earliest effects of education and enlightenment in such countries as India may sometimes be an increase in intemperance: old checks based on imaginary sanctions lose their power of restraint, and the result is excess." The Bombay Government in their despatch dated the 6th December to the Government of India said:—"The habit of drinking is gradually spreading among the mercantile, professional, trading, and artisan classes whose caste or religious prejudices against the use of spirits are growing weaker year by year. The Association, the speaker continued, had, therefore, been working on what was called the moral suasion principle, holding public meetings from time to time with a view to reach the educated and English-speaking classes who could not be reached by open-air or street preaching. That the poorer and illiterate classes had not been neglected by their committee was evident from the fact that during the last year their agent addressed seventy-four open air meetings held in different parts of the town inhabited by mill hands and others, such as Jabob Circle, Victoria Gardens, Money School Founntain, Kala Chowkey Road, Grant Road Byculla, Northbrook Gardens, and Colaba. These lectures had been attended by about 6,100 persons That this work had been productive of good results would be evident from the fact that the Police Commissioner in his annual report to Government observed that the several temperance movements set on foot in different parts of the town had materially helped to check drinking and might justly share in the diminished drunkenness of the people. The Bombay Government in a resolution once observed that the Governor-in-Council learnt with satisfaction that the work of the Temperance Societies in Bombay was beginning to have an appreciable effect in checking drunkenness. The Chairman, in conclusion, appealed to the people to sign the pledge and join the Association.

Mr. W. Arnott addressed the meeting on behalf of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He said like all other good things the Society came from America; spread over England in 1851, and thence to India, the Straits Settlements, and Australia. During its existence the Society had done much good work. It was a most uncompromising Society as far as the liquor traffic was concerned. It was worked and supported by its own members and was worthy of the name for which it was started. It had also got a London Temperance Hospital where all the diseases were treated almost entirely without the use of alcohol and that hospital so conducted under their order showed a larger percentage of cure than any other hospital.

Mrs. Braggs next addressed the meeting on behalf of the Juvenile Temperance Association.

Mr. H. J. Imree, in addressing the meeting on behalf of the Independent Order of Rechabites, said their Society was founded in England about seventy years ago and occupied the position of being the oldest temperance fraternity in existence and the oldest largest and wealthiest temperance friendly society in the world. Its objects were total abstinence from strong drink, mutual support to each other, brotherly help in times of sickness and trial, the payment of a sum of money weekly during sickness from a common fund, the providing of medical attendance and medicine, insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member or his wife. It had over two lakhs and fifty thousand members while its accumulated funds amounted to over a million pounds sterling. The numbers admitted for sick benefits could get Rs. 15 to Rs. 60 per mensem during illness; and funeral benefits from Rs. 75 to Rs. 600 at death.

Mr. Frank Anderson then exhibited with the help of the magic lantern pictures illustrative of horrors and ruins produced by drunkenness.

The proceedings then terminated.

AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

THEIR AGE AND ANTIQUITY.

AT the C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday evening, a discourse on the Antiquity of the Avesta and the Bible was given by the Rev. H. McNeile, late Fellow, St. John's College, Oxford. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar occupied the chair.

The lecturer in the course of his lecture said:—The Avesta and the Bible are of more than common importance, and have given rise to rival creeds; as these creeds have come into contact, especially in Bombay, a survey of their comparative claims is opportune, and may be helpful. Antiquity is in itself not a very important matter but its consideration is a step towards a true estimate of the books themselves. Taking the Avesta first, its existence may be traced back on purely external evidence to Hermippos in the 3rd century B. C. who summarised the writings of Zoroaster so far as they had escaped destruction when Alexander burnt Persepolis. From internal evidence it has been inferred that the gathas alone were the work of Zoroaster himself, the rest of the Avesta being in a later dialect and the date of Zoroaster has been variously estimated from about 550 to 6,000 B. C. The latest date is obtained by identifying King Gustasp, Zoroaster's disciple and contemporary with Hystaspes the father of Darius and the earliest date is assigned by some of the Greek authorities. Mr. Karaka gives 1,300 B. C. as his date. Our conclusion must be that the latest portion of the Avesta is at least over 24 centuries old the gathas may be something like 3 times that age. In considering the antiquity of the Bible, the old and new Testaments must be taken separately. External evidence with respect to the new Testament carries us back to the 1st century A. D. the century in which it purports to have been written, and internal evidence guides us in somecases almost to the very year of composition, for the references to current events of Roman history are frequent The age of the old Testament as a whole is not so cleary ascertained by external evidence which carried us back no further than the 3rd century B. C. when the Greek translation, known as the Septuagint, was made; but the 5 books of Moses are evidenced to have been in existence in the 6th century B. C. for they have been preserved in the Samaritan as well as in the Jewish version, and the great feud between the Samaritans and the Jews took place in the reign of Cyrus. Internal evidence assigns various dates from about 500 to 1,500 B. C, for the several books, and this has been confirmed in our own day by a remarkable succession of discoveries &c. decipherments which have enabled us to read the cotemporary records of Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian kings.

The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said on a consideration of the subject of the lecture that was given he did not think it proper on his part to offer any remarks. The historical part of it offered no room for criticism. The lecture, he said, had its importance inasmuch as it would enable people to lay down a line of their conduct with regard to themselves to their God and to humanity in general.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. C. M. Cursetji thanks were voted to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

STONED TO DEATH.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR L. CRUMP, Sessions Judge of Satara, in October last, convicted Bhimia, Walad Lakhappa of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of Shivram, a boy about four years of age, the son of one Gundappa Dhondi, living at Digraj in the Sangli State. Gundappa lost his wife about two years ago, and as there was no one in his house to look after the child he committed him to the charge of Dada Mayaji, his brother-in-law, who was revenue patel of Gundewadi. The boy had been living with Dada Patel, who had no son, for about two years. The accused, a Berad by caste, had been living in Gundewadi for about a year, and had on several occasions worked as a day labourer for Dada Patel. On Monday the 14th September last about noon Dada Patel went to the stream about 100 yards from his house to bathe, taking the child Shivram with him. The latter was wearing two silver wristlets and two gold earrings worth about five rupees. After bathing Dada started to return home, and left the child, who was unwilling to come, playing by the stream. After about one hour, as the child did not return, Dada went back to see what had become of him but did not find him at the place where he had left him. He made enquiries, and sat down on the road with a view to asking those who were returning to the village with the cattle which had been taken out to graze. After some fruitless enquiries, the girl Rukhma came by with her cattle, and told him that about noon, while she was washing her buffaloes in the stream, she had seen a Berad boy taking Shivram towards the field of Madhu Gande. Dada Patel went in search of the accused and found him playing with another Berad boy named Satya. He took both of them to Rukhma, who pointed out the accused as the person whom she had seen in company with the child. Dada brought the accused to the chavdi and questioned him. At first he denied all knowledge of the child. After some prevarication, in the presence of two other persons, accused asserted that the child was alive, and that he had left him at a hut belonging to one Bala Dhangar. It was then growing dark, but a party of villagers, including Dada Patel, set out for this place. The child was not there. Dada Patel beat the accused, who then said the child was at a kadbi stack belonging to Narsu Patil, and took the party there, but there was no sign of the child. The accused finally said he had killed the child and buried him in a nullah. He then took the party to a nullah, about fifty yards away, and showed the place where the body was buried. He himself removed two stones or clods of earth, and removed about two inches of soil, and showed the villagers the corpse. He also pointed out the stone with which he had struck the child. The earrings were found to be missing, and the accused said he had them in his house. It was then nearly midnight, and the party returned to the chavdi with the accused and the corpse. Next morning the party went with the accused to his hut; and there the earrings were produced. The police patel and the kulkarni were both absent from the village, and did not return until noon on Tuesday. Owing to heavy rain, the nullah outside the village was flooded, and the corpse was not therefore sent off until Wednesday morning. The hospital assistant at Tasgaon had gone to Islampur. The corpse was then sent to Miraj, where it arrived on Thursday night, by which time decomposition had set in; and there was no medical evidence as to the cause of death. The accused afterwards made a full confession before a Magistrate. Apart from the confession the Sessions Judge considered that the crime seemed to be clearly proved. As to the exact cause of death, it was difficult said the Sessions Judge, to pronounce any opinion. The accused said he struck the child two blows on the head with the stone and then strangled him. The waistband was found tied lightly round the neck of the corpse and there had been an attempt to remove the solid silver wristlets points which corroborated the accused's confession. In passing sentence, Mr. Crump considered the fact that accused was about 16 years of age and he did not find it necessary to sentence him to death; but considering the brutal nature of the murder there appeared to be no grounds for suggesting any further measure of clemency. Accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, considering all the evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN IN CEYLON.

HIS OPTIMISTIC BROTHER.

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN, brother of the ex-Colonial Secretary, has arrived in Colombo and has been interviewed by the local papers. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is entirely opposed to his brother on the fiscal question and here is what he thinks on the subject of Mr. Joseph's Campaign:—

"My own opinion? Well I have stated it pretty often. I am convinced that Protection would be the most deadly blow that England's commercial supremacy has ever suffered since the time of Peel."

Mr. Chamberlain said he had read up the latest telegrams on the situation. "My brother, I see," he observed; "said that Free Trade, is doomed. My brother is a very optimistic politician as everybody knows, and I think that he is possibly deceived by the unanimity—the natural unanimity—of his meetings. But you must remember that in England we are sufficiently populous to get a crowded meeting for any mortal thing. They are ticket meetings you see. On the other side you will see just as large and enthusiastic meetings, and moreover you can't tell from meetings nowadays or very seldom the real trend of popular feeling. But we know this that Mr. Balfour who is at heart in agreement with my brother has not dared to take his policy up. That doesn't look as if my brother was right in saying that his programme was carrying the majority, does it? Because you may be quite sure that Mr. Balfour would at once declare himself on my brother's side if it were so, nor would it have been necessary for my brother to have left the Cabinet. Besides in the only by-elections that were held before I left England; the Conservative candidates had to declare again and again that they were not in favour of a tax on food: and even with that declaration their majorities were unmistakably reduced. The Colonial Secretary who succeeded my brother, after denying that he was in favour of a tax on food and declaring against my brother's policy, on the very election day had to put out a number of posters saying that it was a wicked slander that accused him of being in favour of Protection. In the safest Conservative seats the result of Mr. Balfour's retaliation and my brother's preferential policy has been to pull down the majorities. What will the result be in those cities that were only won by a few hundreds?

BOMBAY OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Government of Bombay have recorded the following resolution on the report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the eight months ending 31st March last.

With the return of more prosperous seasons the opium trade of the eight months under report shows a considerable improvement on that of the corresponding period last year. Both imports and exports show an advance. The sales of opium in the Presidency proper have increased by 4,0.0 lbs., and the rate of consumption per head of population has risen from ·12 to ·13 of a tola The China trade shows some improvement in spite of the monetary causes which tend to depress it. The result of this revival of trade is a net gain of Rs. 14 1-4 lakhs to Imperial revenues, as compared with the figures for the same period last year. In Sind the condition of the Opium trade and revenue was stationary. The abnormal conditions of the last few years have had so disturbing an effect on the figures of sales that it is not possible to trace the continued effect of the separate shop system which was noted on in paragraph 17 of last year's report; and it is doubtless for this reason that the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari makes no allusion to it. The results of the system should be closely watched, with a view to its extension to other districts, if necessary, and reference should be made to them in future reports.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DETECTIVE'S LIBEL ACTION.

"MYSTERIES OF POLICE AND CRIME."

SEQUEL TO TURF FRAUDS.

Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury, sitting in the King's Bench Division on November 10th, heard an action brought by Mr. John Meiklejohn, ex-detective of Scotland Yard, against Major Arthur Griffiths, the author, and Messrs. Cassell and Co., the publishers, of a book called Mysteries of Police and Crime, to recover damages for alleged libel.

Mr. Crisp, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that Major Griffiths was formerly one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons, and author of "Memorials of Millbank," "Chronicles of Newgate," and "Mysteries of Police and Crime," the latter a three-volume book, profusely illustrated, which had wide circulation more than a quarter of a century ago. Meiklejohn who had been engaged in the service of the police for many years, was tried in connection with the sensational Benson turf frauds. The book dealt with the Harry Benson case and the De Goncourt frauds, in connection with which the plaintiff was tried and convicted twenty-seven years ago. The plaintiff complained of statements with regard to his past conviction after he had undergone punishment, and said he was convicted of a misdemeanour, whereas the defendants' book imputed a felony to him. The defence was a justification. Mr. Crispe, K.C., and Mr. Turell appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Norman Craig.

The hearing of the case was resumed on November 11.

Mr. Duke, resuming his speech for the defence, said he would read some correspondence between the plaintiff and William Kerr, who was subsequently convicted of the main fraud. On October 5, 1875, the plaintiff wrote to Kerr as "Dear Bill," and said he must excuse him for not coming that evening. This no doubt referred to some social visit from the plaintiff to Kerr, who at the time was charged with conceiving and aiding fraud.

The learned counsel said he was only giving a moderate description of what was proved against the plaintiff twenty-seven years ago at his trial. This correspondence, he asserted, showed that Meiklejohn protected Kerr. There was an interval in the correspondence till June, 1876, but not in the relations. Meiklejohn then wrote to William Kerr that it would not be safe for his brother, Frederick Kerr, to go for letters, although there were letters at a certain place, because the "old man" (the chief of Scotland Yard) had put the matter into the hands of a detective officer named Andrews.

Another letter alluded to Meiklejohn meeting William Kerr, and talking about the position of Benson. This kind of correspondence showed the relations between the plaintiff and William Kerr up to the time when the frauds were committed, for which William Kerr, Fredk. Kerr, Benson, and others were brought to trial and convicted in August, 1876.

HOW THE TURF FRAUDS WERE CARRIED ON.

The "modus operandi" of the persons concerned was to start what purported to be a public company in London with agencies in various places, and to publish in the newspapers glowing accounts of what could be done in the way of securing winnings upon the turf, and to back that up by producing bogus cheques upon a bank which did not exist, which were passed on to people on the Continent in order to gain their confidence and induce them to entrust their money to persons who were concerned, or pretended to be concerned, in a pretended company.

It was a highly successful scheme, and by means of it £10,000 was obtained from Mme de Goncourt. This was the charge upon which William Kerr and other persons were brought to trial. The sums obtained in the course of a few weeks amounted to nearly £20,000. This scheme was carried on within a hundred paces of Scotland Yard. All the persons concerned in it had assumed names, and when the fraud was discovered warrants were issued against five persons, who were ultimately brought to trial and proved to be Benson, William Kerr, Frederick Kerr, Bale and Murray, the latter of whom had been wanted for months as also had Benson and Kerr in connection with other charges.

The learned counsel was proceeding to refer to the warrants, when Mr. Crispe objected.

Mr. Duke insisted on his right to protect the defendant by every legal means.

Mr. Justice Darling said he should rule with absolute strictness as to the evidence. This was not a case in which the defendant was called upon to exercise any generosity, as the plaintiff had not gone into the witness-box.

Mr. Duke said he intended to press the matter with the severity with which it ought to be pressed. Proceeding with his references, he said in September 1875 Meiklejohn obtained the permanent appointment from the Midland Railway of chief detective at Derby. He went to Derby to detect crime on the Midland Railway, and he had not been three days there before he was found in communication with William Kerr, against whom afterwards warrants were issued. One would think that the plaintiff would, after twenty-seven years, go into the box and explain what were the innocent transactions in which, as he said in one of his letters, "everything was safe."

BANK-NOTE TRANSACTION AND ITS SEQUEL.

The learned counsel then dealt with the way in which English bank-notes were changed for Scottish notes. If the notes were converted into Scottish notes, the risk, it was thought, would be comparatively small, and accordingly through a Mr. Monteith, they were changed into Clydesdale notes to the extent of £13,000. Benson was introduced to Mr. Monteith in a letter from the plaintiff as "Mr. Young, of Melbourne," and the rest was easy.

Shortly afterwards the note transaction was made known to the authorities at Scotland Yard, and a telegram was sent to the plaintiff, saying, "If you know the movements of Young, arrest him and his servant, and bring them to London."

On the receipt of that message the plaintiff, on November 13, 1876, telegraphed in these terms to Ker:—

Come to Leicester by 2.30 from St. Pancras without fail. Just heard from the contractor. I will be there.

Counsel went on to say that he would be able to show that the contractor was another name for Druscovich who was the officer charged with the arrest of Benson and Kerr.

In July 1877, such knowledge came to the police authorities of the metropolis that warrants were issued against John Meiklejohn, Edward Palmer, Nathaniel Druscovich, and others, and the indictment alleged a criminal conspiracy against them.

The learned counsel here put in the record of the verdict of the jury at the trial which proved a general verdict of guilty against the plaintiff and others. Upon that verdict the plaintiff was sentenced to two years' imprisonment which was the longest term that could be given. It was on these facts that Major Griffiths in his work on the Mysteries of the police and Crime had included the reference to the plaintiff and he (Mr. Duke) submitted it was amply justified by the documents in the case.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS CALLED.

Sir George Lewis was then called and stated that at the trial of the plaintiff he was instructing solicitor for the defence of Chief Inspector Clarke. With the exception of Clarke, the plaintiff and the others were found guilty. William Kerr was one of the witnesses for the prosecution. At the trial Kerr gave evidence, of which a shorthand note was taken.

At this point the evidence so recorded was read to the Court at considerable length.

The evidence given by Benson was then read by counsel, and proved to be a general corroboration of that given by Kerr, with respect to the payments made to the plaintiff.

Major Arthur Griffiths, the defendent, was examined. In cross-examination he agreed that the notice of the antecedents of a criminal was calculated to injure his future chances in life, but confessed that this sympathies were with the honest public. As a matter of fact, he was not aware at the time he wrote his book that Meiklejohn was alive.

When the case was resumed on November 12, Mr. Crispe having decided not to call rebutting evidence,

Mr. Duke addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. He said they now knew that in this case they would never see the plaintiff; they would never know, by any vision of theirs or any knowledge in this case, who the plaintiff was.

The law of libel was designed to defend character yet the plaintiff in this action did not come into view. They did not know where he was, why he brought the action, or, in truth and fact, whether he did bring it.

By means of this action the plaintiff had revived the memory of his own misconduct, and given it a new lease of life—misconduct which it was difficult to forget, and which in the interests both of the detective force and the public ought never to be forgotten.

Mr. Montagu Williams in his charming work described the plaintiff, and the incidents of the Benson frauds, and the plaintiff, who would not go into the witness-box, complained of the publicity that had been given by half a dozen lines in the course of three volumes of an historical account of a memorable crime.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

It could not be for the benefit of the plaintiff that these facts were revived, though it must be to the benefit of some one. They were aware there was such a thing as the incidence of costs, and whoever was successful, the costs would not go into the pockets of the parties to the suit, but into the pockets of a deserving profession. Therefore, in looking round to see who could benefit by putting the plaintiff on the platform in regard to the misconduct which he now admitted, could they find any one else who would benefit, except, some member or members of that deserving legal profession?

This was said to be an action to enable the plaintiff to resume his proper position, or something of that kind, to vindicate his character. His learned friend complained that the plaintiff had been pilloried: but if he had gone into the witness-box and said he was of a class that was being harassed by the defendants and the police, they would have given a sympathetic ear to his statement; but he did not dare go into the box. Evil as was the record the plaintiff now confessed to, he did not dare to go into the box and be cross-examined as to that record and his part in the transactions, and when they bore in mind what that record was they supplied for themselves the explanation why it was that the plaintiff had reason not to be cross-examined.

THE DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

The answer to the complaint made by the plaintiff was, shortly, that these things of which complaint was made were true in substance and in fact.

The learned counsel then reviewed at considerable length the history of the Benson frauds, and the part taken in them by the plaintiff.

In conclusion, counsel pointed out that twenty-seven years ago the jury were not afraid to do their duty, and it now fell upon them in this case, when they considered whether these charges were true or not, not to act on any ground of spurious sympathy but to give the verdict which the facts required, and he submitted that that could only be a verdict for the defendants.

MR. CRISPE'S REPLY.

Mr. Crispe, in reply, said there was one conclusion they would come to in this case, and that was that his learned friend Mr. Duke had conducted his case with something like artistic perfection. It had been the work of the artist to trail a herring before them which was not the real fish which they had to consider.

He had already explained the absence from the witness-box of the plaintiff and that it was entirely upon his own responsibility that he had not called him. He had no desire to hide anything from the jury, but he wished to spare the plaintiff the pain that must follow. But his learned friend had sought to attack the plaintiff with outside forces, and had put in a book written by Mr. Montagu Williams, in which that well-known criminal lawyer expressed his sympathy for Druscovich. Mr. Montagu Williams defended Meiklejohn, and referred to him lightly as the Mephistopheles who tempted Druscovich. That was a most unfortunate reference but it was an apt parallel, so far as they knew this terrible character who might even have been in this court prompting his learned friend—

Mr. Justice Darling: Mr. Crispe, I ought to remind you that Mr. Duke is really instructed by Sir George Lewis. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crispe said he would say, that his learned friend was the conduitpipe of all Sir George Lewis's wickedness. (Laughter.) But as he was saying, the parallel was a very apt one. They were led to believe that for this poor, unfortunate devil there was to be no place of penitence; his punishment was to go on for ever, and ever, and ever. And so with poor Meiklejohn, he was never to be pardoned, never on this side of the grave; he had made his own hell upon earth and he must inhabit it. He was to be reminded of it, and it was not until death came that he would be relieved from it. Therefore, he said it was a very apt parallel his learned friend had drawn. This might be considered claptrap but there was a good deal in it.

The learned counsel then proceeded to argue that Meiklejohn was convicted of a misdemeanour whereas the libels accused him of being an accessory in the frauds and the disposition of the wealth which would, if true, have procured for him a term of penal servitude.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, pointed out that the jury were not to give the plaintiff damages because they thought that Major Griffiths and Messrs. Cassell had not behaved like Christians, but were to consider whether the statements published were or were not true. If they came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had, as he alleged sustained damage to his character and reputation and in his business then they might give him damages. But the defendants said that where the statements were statement of fact they were true and where they were comments they were comments on a matter of public interest, a great criminal trial. He commented somewhat strongly upon the fact that plaintiff had not given evidence or even called rebutting evidence, but had been content to allow statements to be read out in court that were a thousand times worse than anything contained in the work complained of. And yet, in face of all this, the plaintiff asked a jury to give substantial damages for injury to his character.

His lordship then read the important passages in the evidence that had been given, and in conclusion pointed out that the plaintiff was only entitled to damages if what had been written was untrue.

The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the defendants.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE,

COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 30th November.

The following parades take place to-morrow Tuesday the 1st December:—

Riding School Marine Lines Station at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill order with arms.

The Salsette Detachment will parade at 7 a.m., at the White House, Melon Ground, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order with arms.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 1st Dec for recruits at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,

F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,

Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th November.

1. A B and C Companies will parade no (Tuesday) the 1st proximo, on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this parade.

2. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo and every Wednesday until further Orders

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

3. There will be Company drill for F Company at St Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn,

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for this week.

No. 1 Coy Sergt D H Pinder, next for duty, Sergt G W Murray.

No. 2 Coy Sergt W Thomson, next for duty Sergt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)

Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p. m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club to-day (Monday) the 30th inst at 6-15 p.m, (at Apollo Bunder).

By Order,

A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,

Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head Quarters on Friday the 4th Dec. 1903. Dancing to commence at 9 P.M. Tickets may be had from the Secretary (Corpl T Brooks, Mount Estate, Mazagon) and at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder.

Tickets to admit member and two ladies, Re. 1.

Do do Non-Members and ladies, Re. 1 each

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

ANOTHER AMERICAN DUCHESS.

THE ROXBURGHE WEDDING IN NEW YORK:

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES: 5,000 WOMEN MOB THE BRIDE.

The Duke of Roxburghe was married to Miss May Goelet at half-past two on the afternoon of Nov. 10th at St. Thomas's Church, New York. Bishop William Crosswell Doane, of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church performed the ceremony. There were about 250 guests. The church was decorated with flowers in a most tasteful manner, the predominant colours being white and pink. One pretty feature that was much admired was the presence of masses of English primroses. Long ropes of white roses were trailed over the choir and chancel in rich festoons. The altar was covered with white orchids and lilies, and on either side of it were magnificent palms. Rows of ferns were drooped from the galleries. Before the ceremony it was found necessary to stop the traffic on account of the number of persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the bride and the bridegroom. At one time the crowd was quite unmanageable, and broke through the police lines again and again.

The bridal party proceeded down the aisle to the chancel steps, the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Robert Goelet. Her dress was of white satin covered with tulle and chiffon and point d'Alençon lace, the waist being finished with a bertha of lace. The train was very long and was fully trimmed with lace. A tulle veil, caught by a coronet of orange blossoms, enveloped the costume. The bride carried an old-fashioned posy of lillies of the valley. The maid of honour was Miss Beatrice Mills, and the other bridesmaids were Lady Isabel Innes-Ker (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Alice Badcock, Miss Marian Haven, Miss Therese Iselin Miss Nina Thayer, and Miss Pauline Whittier. The wore Louis Seize gowns of pink mousseline de soie of quaint and effective design, combined with ecru lace and toques of pink velvet trimmed with lace and sable. They carried muffs of pink roses. The ushers were Mr. Hugo Baring, Mr. Howard Brassey Mr. Robert W. Goelet, Mr. Rogers Winthrop Mr. Henry Bull and Mr. William Woodward. At the chancel steps the bride was met by the Duke and the best man, Mr. Reginald Ward, son of the late Earl of Dudley.

The marriage ceremony was then conducted. A surpliced choir sang Oh, perfect love, as the bridal procession moved up the aisle, and while it was still at the altar rail, the organist, with harp obligato, rendered the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin." As the party left the church Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played, The crowds outside the church had increased to enormous numbers, and as the bride was entering her carriage a perfect horde of 5,000 women swept around her, some of them even tearing fragments from her dress. The carriage was mobbed by these women, and could not be got away for some time, Chimes rang out when the carriage did start for Mrs. Goelet's residence. The other carriages containing the bridesmaids, the ushers, the relatives, and intimate friends followed, and the church was soon emptied of its guests.

The guests at the informal reception which was afterwards held at Mrs. Goelet's house numbered one hundred and twenty-five, and consisted exclusively of relatives and intimate friends of the family. The bridal pair received under an arbour of vines, orchids, and roses. The room was banked with palms, relieved by English primroses, and masses of white roses filled the corners. The table decorations consisted of asparagus fern, vines, and American Beauty roses. The feature of the reception was the huge oldfashioned wedding cake, which the Duke cut with his sword. Later the Duke and Duchess began to prepare for their journey to Newport, where the first part of the honeymoon will be passed at Ochre Court, Mrs. Goelet's villa. Among the principal gifts (the total value of which is said to be unprecedented) received by the bride were a diamond necklace and a diamond and pearl tiara, which formed part of the Crown jewels of Louis XVI. from Mrs. Ogden Goelet the bride's mother; a diamond tiara from Mr. Robert Goelet, and a diamond tiara and pendant and the Roxburghe family jewels from the bridegoom. The pendant was the only jewel which the bride wore.

When the bride's carriage arrived at the church, the mob outside thronged around it. Some of the women even tore fragments from Miss Goelet's dress. The horses took fright and reared.

The police had to eject some negroes who had made their way into the gallery of the church during the confusions.—

Although Mrs. Goelet has placed £200,000 at the disposal of her daughter for the building of a London house for herself, the new Duchess has no intention of rashly undertaking such a task, and until she is quite settled in London for the winter she will not entertain such an idea.

Nor will she allow a house to be rented for her until she herself arrives in London and personally inspects the residences that are available. She is ambitious about position and precedence, and thinks that English ways are insular and that the Americans who have married into the peerage have lost their dash and spontaneity.

The new Roxburghe town house will, it is claimed far exceed the new Marlborough Palace in beauty, and although the treasures of Blenheim will furnish the latter, Goelet millions will create facsimiles of hitherto uncopied masterpieces of the world.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS,

All the American wedding presents, which are mostly jewels, were shipped on Monday night from New York in charge of two detectives. Most of the gifts from friends and relatives in England and Paris were not sent out there in accordance with the wish of the Duke and Duchess, as the duty on mounted jewels is 60 per cent.

They remain with the respective jewellers who sold them, until the bride and bride-groom arrive in England. Some of the multi-millionaires, however, such as Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Clarence Mackay, Mr. Astor, and Mr. Cornelius Venderbilt, regardless of the extravagance, sent their presents from Paris, where they were made by a French jeweller in the Rue de la Paix.

The bride has a fastidious taste in gems, and is an excellent judge of precious stones. Her collection of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds excels that of the Queen of England.

The presents altogether are estimated to be worth £200,000 and are very numerous and beautiful. The Dowager-Duchess of Roxburghe gave her daughter-in-law a diamond coronet and a beautiful emerald ring. She also gave her, among other things, an old jewelled French fan. The tiara which the bride's mother gave her contained jewels which were once in the royal crown of France.

A diamond tiara was also given by the bride's brother, while another diamond tiara and pendant and the Roxburghe family jewels were one of the presents of the bridegroom.

YOUNGEST DUCHESS.

STORY OF THE ROXBURGHE COURTSHIP.

It is a long and a bright chapter of romance which has ended in this brilliant manner to the sound of ducal wedding bells.

The new Duchess, as Miss May Goelet, has been for some years one of the most desired matches in the world; and she has been wooed by many who could give her a name and a title which would have turned the head of most girls. This too, although at the present she is only twenty-three years old, and is thus the youngest of the British Duchesses.

Her acquaintance with the Duke of Roxburghe is one of long standing, and the wedding in which it has ended is therefore not the outcome of the glamour of chance comradeship. Some years ago when Miss Goelet first took London society by storm, rumour linked their names in a pretty love romance.

The date was 1898, and American society was kept on the tip-toe of excitement by cabled reports of the attention that Scotland's youngest Duke was paying America's richest heiress in London drawing rooms,

This was before the time when the present Duchess was an heiress in her own right, Her father, Mr. Ogden Goelet, was still alive. It was not till 1901 that he died and by his will left over £5,000,000 sterling in trust for his daughter until she should attain the age twenty-five.

The lives of the two who will now rule the fine ancestral domain of the Innes-Kers drifted apart. War claimed the Duke, and he went to fight for the Empire, and was the hero of many a fine deed of valour. Ill with enteric fever he returned home and after his convalescence he made a tour of the Empire with the Prince of Wales on the Ophir. At the Coronation he had the high honour of carrying Queen Alexandra's crown.

The present Duchess in the meantime had also been moving in active spheres of life, Besides London, the Goelets' made round of the European capitals, fashionable places, and society resorts on the Continent. Always in the centre of popularity, Miss Goelet was sought after universally. Rumour engaged her a score of times to some scion of nobility.

After the death of her father Miss Goelet still remained with her mother on this side of the Atlantic. They took Wimborne House, where they entertained after their period of mourning on a splendid scale.

When after their long sojourn on the this side of the Atlantic the Duke of Roxburghe joined the Goelts on their journey to the States, the early announcement of a romance that had something international about it was expected. On the Campania during the voyage, under the influence of the stars and the sea, the romance developed.

In Septemeber, about a month after the return to the States, the announcement of the engagement was made by the Dowager-Duchess of Roxburghe to the Provost of Dunbar. Shortly afterwards the announcement at Newport was made by Mrs. Goelet, mother of the new Duchess. The American announcement was made in the presence of the Duke. Mrs. Goelet, her dughter, and her future son-in-law drove to the Newport Casino, told one lady friend the news, and in less than half an hour it was known all over the United States.

"ALL IS NOT WELL."

NOT WANT FISCAL REFORM: BUT COMMERCIAL REPOSE.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Leicester on Saturday (November 7) said he doubted if in the whole history of England they could find any parallel to the Government now controlling the destinies of the country. In what position were we? The Free Traders had resigned from the Cabinet, and the great Protectionist had resigned. The Ministers who had stood for re-election were all studiously anxious, as they said, to prevent any taxation on food, whilst the Prime Minister sat with a pamphlet in each pocket, ready for either event. That was perhaps the strangest and most impartial position which any Prime Minister had ever occupied.

Mr. Chamberlain was an avowed Free Trader a few months ago, but was apparently now a Protectionist. Mr. Chamberlain began his campaign with the promise of a bouncing surplus, out of which old-age pensions were to be provided, but now both the bouncing surplus and the old age pensions had also disappeared, not for the first time. The half-farthing was not the widow's mite, for it carried no blessing with it, and it had also disappeared. We were now face to face with a position in which the future supply and cheapness of our food was guaranteed by the personal pledge of the orator himself. He (Lord Rosebery) did not believe that his country men were willing to change their fiscal policy either upon a hypothesis or upon a personal pledge. All figures proved an enormous increase in the wealth of this country, and steady rise in our trade from the time of the introduction of Free Trade. If foreign trade might be taken as represented by 100, then Germany had 23 per cent. of it, France 20 per cent, and the United States 19 per cent whilst poor, wretched, pauperised, starving England, which was asked to change its fiscal system because it was a failure, had 37 per cent. of that trade. The accumulations of the working classes of Great Britain in Friendly Societies and Savings Banks under Free Trade amounted to no less than 367 millions sterling.

He was not there to preach the doctrine that all was well with us. Agriculture was no doubt in a somewhat crippled condition, and as to education, when were we to have a truly national system? We had our curses, and our drawbacks, and our evils, but protection was not the remedy for them.

If they wished, after adopting protection, to retrace their steps, they would find their path barred by giants, or rather by the interests which had grown up under protection and which would be determined that this country should not be allowed to return to the fresh air of free trade. Every protected trade became a vested interest, and defended itself by the methods known to vested interests.

What we wanted was not fiscal reform, but commercial repose. We wanted time to bind up the wounds of the war and to recover our commercial equilibrium instead of which we were plunged into a period of unrest to which there was no limit but the personal will and good pleasure of the Government. Could any politician of any party sincerely approve in his heart of hearts of such a state of affairs?

FREE TRADE SAFE.

It was not the tariff that alarmed him most in all these issues; he was inclined to think that Free Trade was safe in the hands of the people of this country. He was more alarmed about the question as it related to the Empire. There was no doubt something alluring in drawing closer the bonds of Empire. But he was convinced that the Protectionist policy now advocated would have a result diametrically the reverse. It had been suggested that we were neglecting some offer from the Colonies which was now made, but could never be repeated. The whole of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme rested upon that. But where was that offer to be found? It rested, so far as he knew, upon the "personal pledge" of the same statesman who had mentioned it. The fact was that we were being rushed into this Protection campaign, and it behoved Free Traders to put the drag on.

Lord Rosebery proceeded to warn the Unionist Free Traders to beware of the dangers of isolation and to keep in as close touch as possible during the fight with the combatants who were fighting on their side. He also strongly counselled unity amongst all Liberals in opposing a pilgrimage of passion. If time were only given to the country he had no fear of the result. He hoped our people would not be hastily lured into a blind and perilous crusade.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

He could not forget that it was in that very place and from that very platform that an attempt was made to proscribe his policy and his friends. Why did he recall that now? Was it for purposes of recrimination? God forbid. Let bygones be bygones. He referred to that business he hoped for the last time in his life. To that attempt at proscription he flung back the message of peace.

"COMMERCIALS" UNCONVINCED BY LORD ROSEBERY

Amongst Lord Rosebery's audience at Leicester were many commercial travellers who subsequently held a conference. As a result they passed by a large majority a resolution to the effect that the time was fully ripe for a change in our fiscal policy which would ensure freer and fairer trade, and which by preferential tariffs, would bind the Colonies to the Mother Country in commercial bonds to consolidate trade within the Empire. Twenty-eight voted for and fourteen against the resolution.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

CALCUTTA, November 2

Sunday:—Barometer has risen briskly in Kashmir and has fallen briskly at the other stations in the Western Himalayas and Sub-Himayas and Baluchistan. It has risen briskly on Upper Brahamamapura Valley and has changed small amounts elsewhere. Pressure is in defect over whole India, and deficiency is the largest in North, especially at foot of Kimaon, Himalaya. A few light showers have fallen in Burma and Peninsula. Goa, Mormugoa, Mercara, have received one inch, Mysore, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Chitagong half inch. A few showrs may face during the next 24 hours in East and South Peninsula. Fine weather is probable elsewhere.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 28th November.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly by only small amounts. Barometer is still below normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Karachi, Bhavnagar Para and Cuddapah and the night temperature is from 6° to 11° in excess at Bellary, Secunderabad Bangalore, Karwar, Bijiapur, Sholapur and Raipur. The maximum varied from 91° at Surat to 7° at Masulipatam and Cuddapah and minimum from 42° at Jacobabad to 75° at Calicut and Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Raipur, Sholapur, Malegaon, Bijapur, Belgaum and Mormugao.

Rain.—About two inches of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1.90), over an inch at Masulipatam (1·30) and light to moderate showers at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore and Cochin.

Weather still remains more or less cloudy in the south, and showers are still probable.

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NO DISORDER AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE FREE TRADE TICKET MEETING.

The Free Trade meeting at Birmingham passed off without serious disturbance on November, 11. Admission was by ticket, and it was evident that careful discrimination had been exercised in the distribution of the cards. A counter demonstration was held outside the Town Hall, and more people took part in it than were present at the actual meeting. A large body of police were stationed about the hall, at the doorways, and in the committee-room, ready for any emergency. Groans, boos and hisses were mingled with the applause with which the chairman of the evening was greeted. His friends attempted to drown these adverse cries with prolonged and enthusiastic applause, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved aloft.

Mr. Moore Bayley, in opening the proceedings, said he took the chair simply as an individual citizen, absolutely apart from any official position in any political party.

"I don't see all my friends of the Midland Conservative Club here to-night," said Mr. Winston Churchill, in moving the principal resolution which, while recognising the right of the British Government to propose to Parliament retaliatory tariffs in special cases, was against a general protective tariff. "That is part of the price a politician has to pay if he refuses to jump with the jumping cat." The shouts of disapproval which greeted this remarks showed that the whole of the audience was not in sympathy with the proceedings, and this fact was emphasised by the amount of dissent which greeted many of Mr. Churchill's statements. He had come there, he said, in the cause of Free Trade and the even greater cause of free speech. He and his friends said the staple food of the people should be sold as cheap as the competition of the world allowed, and that no private interest should intervene to raise the price artificially. He declared that the country was prosperous. (A Voice: What about Campbell-Bannerman's thirteen millions?) Mr. Chamberlain had said a year ago that such was the wealth of the country that we could fight another such war as that of South Africa. The organ was playing a very different tune now. The triumphant swell of the majestic march had died away and they had a most lugubrious dirge.

Mr. Churchill said he made no aspersions on Mr. Chamberlain's motives in bringing the great question forward. He thoroughly believed in the honesty and the sincerity of Mr. Chamberlain. No man of sense would suggest that there was anything sordid or mean, or self-seeking about him. He contended, however, that Mr. Chamberlain was wrong, and he quoted statistics to show that our industries were not in such a decaying state as suggested. He flouted the idea that the Australians and Canadians who fought with us on veldt and kopje would fall away unless Canadian loyalty was purchased at 2s. a quarter; and he declared that without the food tax the whole glittering fabric of protection would fall to the ground in ruin.

Lord Hugh Cecil said the responsibility of settling the arrangements for the meeting in conjunction with the Free Trade Union rested with Mr. Churchill and himself. In arguing against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, his lordship asked whether the nation were going to bring the Empire closer together by this system of preference? ("Yes" and "No.") Nothing so easily produced family quarrels as money matters. Had not the Colonies grown closer to us without any preference at all? ("Thanks to Joe!" and great cheers.)

"Let us go on in the old paths," he declared, "building the Empire in the old way. Don't let us lower our ideal by turning it into a gigantic profit-sharing business, in which everyone is to get an unfair share of the profits."

The motion was passed by a four-fifths majority. Mr. Winston Churchill claimed that the meeting had vindicated once more the honour of Birmingham—a place where free speech and fair play could be accorded irrespective of party and political opponents.

The great crowd of people assembled outside the hall gave the speakers a mixed reception, and kept up a roar of cheers and boos during the greater part of the meeting, and patriotic airs were rendered at intervals by way of variation.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

At the first monthly dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, 11th instant, an interesting discussion took place on the fiscal question. Arguments were brought forward on both sides. Sir W. H. Holland contended for free trade, Sir Vincent Caillard said they must consider Mr. Chamberlain's scheme as a whole. If he failed the Colonies would not become disloyal but they would remain an inchoate mass without the strength that came from combination. Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., Mr. E. Cecil, M. P. the Agent-General for South Australia, and Mr. Chiozza-Money followed. Mr. Lee, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said England was already protectionist, but whereas other countries protected their own people we protect the foreigner. There was no scandal in the war report equal to the scandal of the British merchant sent out to fight his rivals with blank cartridge.

By 180 votes to 20 the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, after a debate which extended over three afternoons, on Wednesday passed a resolution strongly favouring Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

WOLF-CHILDREN.

The story of the Sydney woman who, as has recently been fined £1 in an Australian police court for leaving her child to be reared in a chicken run, with the consequence that the little one could do nothing but imitate the fowls in every way, even to roosting at night has caused much comment.

At the offices of the Zoological Society the opinion of an eminent ornithologist was sought. "Apart from its pathos," he said it is an extremely interesting case. I am unaware of any previous instance of a child being rared by birds.

"The nearest approach to it happened in Scandinavia, where a peasant, finding a wild swan frozen fast in a lake, took it home, revived it and made it a domestic pet.

"One very stormy night his wife was brought to bed with a child. Neither doctor nor nurse was obtainable. A baby was born, and the wife died. The husband was in despair for the baby's life, when he remembered his pet swan that was accustomed to repose in front of the kitchen fire.

He took the tiny baby down and laid it beside the swan. The bird seemed to understand what was required, and spread its wings over the baby, which it kept alive and warm for many hours until a nurse was obtained.

MANY INSTANCES.

"As regards children who have been reared by wolves there are many true instances although the case of Romulus and Remus who were nourished by a she-wolf is of course a fable.

But Mowgli the little wolf-child hero of Mr. Kipling's 'Jungle Book' is founded upon fact. Particulars of such cases have been recorded by Colonel Sleeman and Sir R. Murchison. They have occurred for the most part in Northern India, especially in Oudh. The children have all been boys and were all apparently idiots.

No grown-up people have ever been found among wolves. The ultimate end of these wolf-children has probably been the obvious one consequent upon their getting into a set of less scrupulous wolves.

Those animals have frequently carried off infants in the districts of Cawnpore and Lucknow. Some undoubtedly have been eaten; but others have been brought up and educated after the wolf fashion.

Some have been reclaimed several years later but have never got rid of a strong wolfish smell, and they have been known to receive friendly visits from little companies of their former savage acquaintances.

Zoologists have a record of a typical case where two soldiers of an King of Oudh surprised and captured three animals who came down to drink on the bank of the Goomtee river.

Two of the animals were evidently young wolves; but the nature of the third was a mystery until the men got near it, and saw that it was a small naked boy on all fours.

A WOLF-BOY.

He bit and scratched furiously in resisting capture and when taken into human society drank like a dog, tore up his clothes, and would eat nothing but bones and raw meat after first smelling it well.

After many months he learned to say the name of a lady who adopted him but could never articulate more than a few words. His intellect was always clouded but dog-like he was exceptionally quick at understanding signs.

People who live much among animals always gain some animal characteristics even if such be confined to the ability to imitate a particular animals call. For myself I can cause a stir of curiosity among many birds by imitating their cries and I have known men who can in that way bring back a tom-cat to a certain spot over and over again cause quite a commotion in a rookery at nesting-time or put a bird in a complete state of mystery as to the whereabouts of its supposed mate."

Gilbert White has recorded a remarkable case of a boy who lived so much among bees that he became a very bee-bird.

In winter he dozed away the days in a state almost of torpor. He spent all his time by the fire. But in summer bees were his sole food and amusement. He rushed after them all day long in the sunshine buzzing all the while like a bee. Every kind of bee was his prey. He was never stung although he must have caught thousands and sucked them for their honey. Some he kept in bottles others between his shirt and his skin until wanted.

He would actually enter private gardens to steal bees sometimes turning hives upside down, Needless to say, the boy was a hopeless idiot.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

THE MAKING OF RACES.

From movements no more considerable in their first forms than these now occupying attention, new races have been made and old ones undone. When Great Britain freed the slaves of South Africa, and ten thousand Boers embarked upon their great trek they made a new race upon their way, and quite without intent. Umzilikazi, the most forbidable of Tshaka's generals, when he incurred the wrath of that great Zulu king, fled with his warriors into the wilderness, and slew the first of the Boer trekkers that appeared in what was to become the Transvaal Republic. The terrible vengeance of the Boers drove Umzilikazi in wild confusion to the north-west, where he fell like a hurricane upon the tribes dwelling between the Limpopo and Zambesi, made slaves of all whom he did not kill, made Bulawayo his capital, the surrounding country his kingdom, and his followers the great tribe of Matabele. It was the conflicts of nomadic warriors along the Great Wall of China in the fourth century of our era, which set going a movement which, spreading from tribe to tribe, ended by precipitating the Goths upon the Mediterranean countries, and brought Alaric to the gates of Rome.

THE OLD IN NEW.

The Hottentot, like the Red Indian, is a gentleman of mysterious origin whom successive generations of anthropologists have studied with varying theme. It is fairly safe now to assume that the Hottentot is the result of a union formed in pre-historic days between the Bantu negro and the pigmy Negrito-Bushman. The Hottentot is a finger-post of civilisation. He has been pretty much as he is from time immemorial. Once upon a time he was in contrast with a higher culture, but the connecting link between that period is buried with the myriad other mysteries that the still Dark Continent holds. Civilisation let sleep for a thousand years the learning of Alexandria; Bruno and Galileo were burnt and tortured for proclaiming in their day discoveries which hundreds of years earlier had been known in Egypt and Greece. The Hottentot and his kin to-day practise religious observances which the ancients had. They have their praying-sticks very much after the style of those which Jacob set up before the flocks of his father-in-law, their wishing-sticks fashioned as votaries of Mercury formed their winged symbols. They have had from times long gone their conception of a God who made all men and all things, who speaks to them from the rock and the cave as Jehovah spoke to Elijah. The stars are the souls of their ancestors whom they worship.

FROM OUT THE PAST.

A thousand years in Hottentot history may be but a little span. Their musical instruments to-day are identical with those which have been discovered buried in caves with bones of animals now extinct. Their objectionable habit of smearing themselves with soot and clay and grease is one with the practises of the smart set in our very midst. They accentuate a love of their natural colour; the smart set does the same by the aid of rouge and powder. The Hottentot selects his lady-love from among those whose physical proportions approximate nearest to his ideal as to avoirdupois; the maker of artificial hips for the smart set would be a deity with Miss Hottentot. We abominate the thick lips and flattened nose of the Hottentot; they have as supreme a contempt for our thin lips and "absence of nose." The Red Indian shares our love for a good head of hair, and resembles those of us who seek Art's aid to Nature. The Hottentot glories in his little blobs of frizzled wool, and likens us to apes who wear a beard.

SIGNIFICANT NOTHINGS.

There is little in an old woman's story in this country, but there is a great deal in it when you hear it in the heart of Africa. So Miss Balfour, the Prime Minister's sister, thought when a Hottentot told her a story which is part of the folklore of the whole world. None can say how the Hottentot came to have it as part of his repertoire. There have for ages been verbal codes of Hottentot laws, and systems of tribal government which remind one of Anglo-Saxon rule by the alderman of the community, of the code of the Red Indian, in their best features, even of the laws which Moses gave to Israel. Somewhere at the back of history is a page that must have been the story of days when the Hottentot was not remote from the rest of mankind.

BREAD AND CHEESE DIPLOMACY.

With what horror our Foreign or Colonial Offices would receive a Consular report containing recipes for the preservation of plateglass windows, for heat-proof putty, for wort-clarification, for new anæsthetics and disinfectants. Yet these all find their place in the American Consul's report. The window-preservative may serve for example. It has importance for the owner of great shops no less than if it represented an equal sum to be derived from a cheapened process of producing silk or cashmere: A mixture of 55 grams of glycerine dissolved in one litre of 62 per cent. alcohol, containing, to improve the odour, some oil of amber. As soon as the mixture clarifies it is rubbed over the inner surface of the glass. This treatment not only prevents the formation of frost but prevents sweating. In the same document is a new process from the formula of a famous German chemist for mending rubbber shoes, balls, hose, bicycle and motor tyres, etc. which must be of real value.

THE UTILITARIAN SCHOOL.

Another report notes difficulties which have arisen at the English port of receipt of American goods because of irregularities in description so the London Consul-General writes home an admirable precis of the regulations. Another Consul sends data as to the canals of Alsace-Lorraine which we might study with advantage in this country. Others glance over the effect of new taxes, the industrial conditions in various areas and their influence upon commerce: a further official discusses relations between English and German colonies and their Motherland; while one son of industry takes the pains to show that automobiles shipped at Calais in British vessels have been worngly ascribed to our manufacture instead of to the French makers.

INTERNATIONAL POT POURRI.

Nothing that can give the trader of the United States a hint is too insignificant for notice. He is told of a rise in wages ordered to the agricultural labourers in Guatemala which will hit the coffee-planters too severely to admit of the opening up of new areas there; he is shown that Germany has gone ahead of other countries in their publishing, in that two have decentralised instead of continuing it to one of the areas as most countries do, but that in spite of that the great stores are paralyosng the traders of whom there are ten thousand, each employing three hands and going bankrupt in increasing numbers. The whole world's trade is embraced in the area and subjects covered and the American man of business can have at his breakfast-table a synopsis of everything worth knowing about any industry on his own side of the globe or the other. He cannot help being up to date unless he wilfully closes his eyes to what is before him. In England not one man in a million sees a Consular report nor so much as knows where to get one did he so desire.

AS AMERICANS SEE US.

The American Consul who is studying England and her rivals declares that our pre-eminence as the first commercial nation in the world is due, apart from geographical and other advantages, to our highly developed instinct for trade. Yet he sees as we do that our commercial education has been neglected. The result of this, says a careful report is that English commercial travellers do not properly represent our trade. The Consul mentions that the chief part of our correspondence is in the hands of young Germans who come to England learn the language and as much as possible of our methods then return to their Fatherland. France, Germany and Austria recognising our enormous superiority with a commerce controlling world determined on giving their sons a superior education, and are doing it. At the purely technical colleges of Germany are 12 384 German students and 2 242 foreigners, The German publicists this Consul finds are raising an outcry againt foreign over rival nations. There is much of the Consular reports of America that is superfluous but on the other hand from the extracts made it will be seen much in them which would be of value if copied into our Foreign and Colonial Offices.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling [illegible] "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it [illegible] in every case grey or [illegible] without leaving [illegible] where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Messrs. Kuns and Baskerville have employed radium emanations to excite phosphorescense in minerals. They foundthat only some diamonds would phosphoresce, and these retained the phosporescence for a time after withdrawal from the rays. Willemite (a silicate of zinc) showed fluorescence and phosphorescence, Wollastonite exhibited a marvellous phosphorescence, and Kunzite was most brilliant of all.

This Kunzite is the new gem discovered by Dr. Kunz in San Diego County, California, which we mentioned not long ago. It is allied to spodumene, and belongs to the felspar group. Rontgen rays also excite phosphorescence in it. A secondary radiation was also excited in it by Rontgen rays, applied for a few minutes, and they influenced a photographic plate through a sheet of thin paper. By mixing radium with Willemite in powder, the radio-activity of radium was greatly increased, perhaps hundred, and perhaps a thousandfold. This at least is the temporary affect of the mixture, and if it be permanent, will prove of still greater value. There is a mystery here that on investigation may lead to important practical results.

A lover of the sea has proposed that some shipping company should start a line of sailing clippers for the Atlantic trip. He thinks it would be patronised by those who take a sea voyage for health and pleasure. The modern steamship, especially the ocean greyhound, makes the Transatlantic passage too short for lovers of the sea or those in search of peace and health. Many are suffering from overwork and worry of the nerves that the old quiet voyage in a sailing ship would benefit. Moreover, the steamer, with its machinery and its Marconi messages, has taken away some of the old romance of seafaring, thence it is not surprising that yachts are growing in favour. The new clippers might, of course, be fitted with all the comforts and luxuries of a modern liner. The voyage would take from two to four weeks. The propasal seems worthy of trial, especially as the German slow steam yachts for cruises have been successful. It need not be confined to the Transatlantic trip.

The frescoes and drawings of animals in the prehistoric cave of Altamira, in the province of Santander, Spain, as described by MM. Cartailhac and Breuil, are superior to those of the caves of the Dordogne, France. Figures of herbivorous, or grass-eating animals alone, four to eight feet high, are scattered over a ceiling of the cavern, 140 feet long and 35 feet wide. The outline has first been traced, and the drawing finished in red or black. The animals are chiefly bisons, boars, horses, and deer, standing, lying, running, and so on. Near them are a number of red characters, which appear to have a significance. There are also sketches of what appear to be huts of branches and human beings, some apparently in an attitude of supplication.

According to M. Salomon Reinach these drawings were not made for idle amusement or ornament, but for a magical purpose. The natives of Central Australia draw figures of animals on rocks, or the ground, with the idea of promoting the breeding of these animals. Carnivora, or flesh-eaters, are not drawn among them. There are none in the cavern of Altamira, and it seems likely that the prehistoric hunters and fishers who dwelt in it, regarded the figures of their game as talismans, which would increase their supply of meat.

It is believed that the tentacles of snails are its organ of smell, but, according to Professor Yung, of Geneva, in a paper to the Academie des Science, Paris, this is a mistake. The body of the snail reacts under an odorous substance held near it, and there seems nothing special about the tentacles.

It is annonnced that a company will extract radium ore from a mine in Routh County, Colorado. The ore is said to be carnolite, almost free of gold, and in combination with uranium vanadium, copper, baranium, and polonium. Professors Bec querel and Curie, it is stated, consider the ore the the best for yielding radium in the United States.

Sir William Turner has begun a study of Scotch crania, and his first contribution has appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It is based on 176 skulls (117 male and 59 female) chiefly from the Lowlands to the south of the Tay and Clyde. His results, in brief, are that the Scottish skull is large and capacious; the vertex is seldom heeled or roof-like, but has a low rounded arch in the vertical transverse plane at and behind the blegma. The side walls bulge outward slightly with greatest width usually at or near the squamous suture. The glabella and ridges over the eyes in men are fairly but not strongly pronounced the forehead slightly recedes from the vertical.

From the cephalic indices it would appear that a brachycephalic (broad) type of skull prevailed in the Lothians, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, and Banff all eastern counties; and it occurs in Shetland, Stirlingshire, Ayr, and Peebles, a border county. The dolichocephalic (narrow) type of skull is poorly represented in Fife. It is commoner in Lothian, and occurs in Lanark, Ayr. Shetland, and the Hebrides. It prevails in Wigtonshire, Caithness, in the skulls from the Highland counties, and in those from Renfrewshire. Scottish skulls have a vertical diameter less than the breadth, that is they are platychamœcephalic. The maximum capacity for males was 1,855 cubic centimetres, the minimum 1,230, and the mean 1,478. The same data for females were 1,625, 1,100, 1,322 cubic centimetres. The Scotch skull, therefore, is apparently above the mean for other European men, The long skulls had a distinctly larger mean capacity than the broad. Perhaps this accounts for the Scotch calling a shrewd, politic fellow, longheaded. Fife, Midlothian, Shetland, and Renfrewshire show the highest mean capacity; Edinburgh and Leith, West Lothian, the north-eastern and Highland counties, gave the lowest mean.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a Fife man and an old telegrapher himself, has given a gold medal studded with diamonds for annual competition at sending and receiving telegrams in America. It was won last year by Mr. M Clintic, of Dallas. Texas, who broke the record by sending 517 words in ten minutes, and receiving 500 words on a typewriter in the same time.

An American calls for immprovement in the literary style of scientific men. The demand is not quite new on this side of the water, and it would certainly be an advantage if scientific men would pay more attention to the clear and precise expression of their work. It saves the intelligence of the reader, guards him from error, and has moreover, a charm which, Buffon considered valuable in itself. A good style ensures a greater publicity and reputation for a work and its author. Probably if some eminent scientific men wrote better, their researches and discoveries would receive more attention from the Press and the world. French has been called the language of science, and whether owing to it, own genius or the lucidity of the French mind (one may spring from the other), French writers on science and philosophy are so for the best models.

Speaking amongst his own Breton kinsfolk, says the 'Hospital' Ranan declared that whatever mental endowment he had was owing to the mental savings or intellectual parsimony of his obscure and undistinguished ancestors, who had lived well within themselves and made as it were a reserve of unused intelligence to transmit in the breed. . . . . Renan appears to have reflected that, in contrast with the lives of those old world Bretons, there may be such a thing as living upon intellectual capital, to the impoverishment of the stock. To say that our intellectual classes are enervated by wealth, luxury, and the like, hardly covers this point. Would it not be more to the point to say that many of them are not sufficiently endowed with the unused intelligence of their mothers to start with and that most of them suffer, throughout life from the effects of incessant competitive and pass examinations?

Several references have recently been made in the columns of a contemporary journal, says the "Lancet," to the ethics of what may be conveniently termed the personal paragraph, so far as it relates to medical men and their patients. . . . . There can be no public advantage in supplying material for unprofessional inquiries into the etiology of disease, whether it is to be attibuted to personal habits or to inherited weakness. Guided by the dictates of good taste the consensus of professional opinion is against the disclosures of the lay press, since they tend to undermine confidence in the reticence of the medical attendant, and when this is lost surely practice goes with it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sutherland, 2,977 tons, Captain A Wallace, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Provincia, 2,290 tons, Captain L Thumin, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo.

The Japan Steam-ship Co's steamer Kinshiu Maru, 2,389 tons, Captain T L Harrison, sailed on Saturday for Yokohama with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Cawdon, 2053 tons, Captain A H Durkee, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 17th November, with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozuffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Molony, cleared on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 446 pilgrims as passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoorie, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, cleared on Saturday for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 601 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain E R Robinson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain Russell, Mr and Mrs Carman and 5 children and one deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer K Franz Ferdinand, 3343 tons, Captain C Matcovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe 30th October via Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr Nohtes, Mr Vilovich, and eight deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 26th November with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Henriques, Major General Smith and wife, Captain Coldstream, Mr Menzies, Mr and Mrs Spalding, Rev Fr Peters, Miss Spooner, Mr Noch and 180 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

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H M S Redbreast ......Quayle ....Royal Navy
" Pomone.........Comdr Harry Jones ....
Torpedo Boat No. 100.. ....
Do No 102.. ....
Do No 103.. ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Cerran			T M & Co
Pekin	2432	Longden			P & O Co
Fazul Karim	676	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Robers			P & O Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Boscombe	2433	Taylor			K N & Co
Queen Louise	2170	Heno			Bombay Co
Dagestan	2212	Todd			W & A G & Co
Vienna	2653	White			F Muir & Co
Ouda	3410	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Oriental	3985	Spicer	Aden	-12	P & O Co
Nawab	2041	Sandilands	Calcutta		T M & Co
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reeder			W & A G & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown			Standard Oil Co
Katoria	663	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Persia		Wheler			P & O S N Co
Dumra	762	Rickford			M M & Co
Highland	1595	Dawson			Shaw Wallace Co
Baron Cawdor	2043	Durkee			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
A	Clan Macaulay	1775	Goodwin			F Muir & Co
B	Metsor	2546	Vetlinek	Genoa	4-12	W&A G & Co
C	Djibouti	2720	Prual	Havre	7-12	K N & Co
H	Nuddea	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	1-12	M M & Co
L	Pari	237	Raffin	Goa	29-11	H Ahmed
M	Sydney	2077	Blanc	Colombo	8-12	M M & Co
Q	Springwell	1925	Chisholm	Antwerp	8-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Satrunji	447	Ahmed	Mangalore	30-11	Shep'd & Co
Ponant	582	Mohamed	Bhownagar	28-11	Do
Mahanadi	447	Hoosein	Karachi	28-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
1	Kinshiu Maru	2389	Harrison	Japan	28-11	N Y Kaisha
2	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	5-12	W&A G & Co
3	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Japan	4-12	N Y Kaisha
4	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	2-12	P & O Co
5	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Japan	8-12	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2820	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	F Ferdinand	3343	Matcovich	Trieste	30-11	A L S N Co
9	Argenfels	3558	Wilkens	K'chi	2-12	Glade & Co

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Baron Cawdor s	Durkee	Calcutta, Nov 17
	E F Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Kobe via Calcutta
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 26
	Booldana s	Cunningham	Calcutta, Oct 23
29	Dott s	Gyemre	Bangkok, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Boscombe s	Taylor	Calcutta
	Byculla s	Adderbrooke	Rangoon
	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden
	Zaire (Pt Gunboat)	Da Costa	Goa
	Provincia s	Thumin	Marseilles
	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, &c
	Kinshiu Maru s	Harrison	Yokohama
	Lalpoora s	Kedslie	Calcutta, &c
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah, &c
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jeddah, &c

The steamer Sutherland, Captain Wallace, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday;—
Steamer Persia, for London, &c.
" Katoria, for Persian Gulf, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Kalibia, left for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant, at noon, and she is expected here on the 2nd of December at 7 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 28.

For Liverpool.

Scindia s—80 bales wool J Karra; 2562 cwts cottonseed J A Begbie and Co; 499 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co

For London.

Arabia s—9 cwts ivory H Khashroo and Co; 2 cwts K N Mianie

For Havre.

Djibouti s—500 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 450 cwts rapeseed inferior, M Jiarm

For Antwerp.

Argenfels s—4000 cwts wheat N Sundarjee and Co
Spriengwell s—110 balescotton Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey 300 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

For Marseilles.

Provincia s—1000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers
Scindia s—2001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

For Hamburg.

Argenfels s—999 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 808 cwts Maize J A Begbie and Co; 4000 cwts bonemeal E C Nanjee

For Trieste.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 111 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

For Kobe.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton D B Lam and Co

For Shanghai.

Mazagon s—500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 1300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist Talati and Co
Coromandel s—16 chests opium Shroff and Co; 50 bales twist Tata and Co

For Hongkong.

Coromandel s—228 chests opium P and O Co

THE ALL-CONQUERING CALEDONIAN.

The extraordinary tenacity and perseverance of the Scots was one source of their unpopularity. One of the best examples of the successful Caledonian was Lord Glenbervie, who, beginning life as a surgeon, subsequently became a barrister, and ultimately a peer and son-in-law to Lord North, the Prime Minister. Lord Ellenborough used to call Glenbervie the Solicitor-General, because he always asked for everything that became vacant. Ellenborough used to swear that Glenbervie kept a Scotchman at half-a-crown a week, who was always on the look-out, and who sat up all night in order that he might call Glenbervie, if anyone died in office. Lord Brougham relates that when the Kingdom of Etruria was announced by Napoleon, and no one for some time was named, he and his friends were speculating who was to have it. "Don't you know!" said Ellenborough. "Glenbervie has asked for it, and has great hopes." The same phenomenon has been repeated in many Scottish lawyers. Lord Brougham has related how "Jock Campbell," when fighting his way to the woolsack, "pestered" him with "his everlasting applications for something for himself or his connections," and of his "insane desire to better himself." This trait, as much as any other may explain why, as Bagehot says, "all men are afraid towards young Scotchmen."—Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser, in the "Law Magazine and Review."

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

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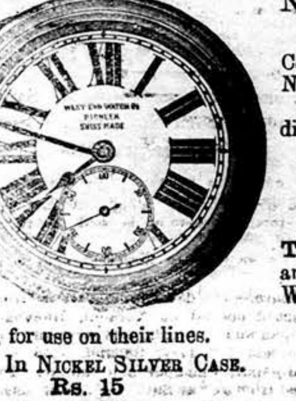
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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING

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2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
[illegible] " Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
Great Winchester Street, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. [illegible]0,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance—
4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..............	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan

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[illegible]

DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, —their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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A GOOD SELECTION of ELECTRIC FITTINGS,

KEROSINE-HEATING STOVES, VERY NICE SILK

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

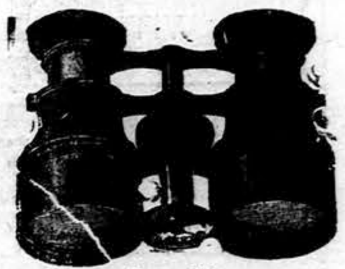
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation fo CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4$\frac{1}{12}$ inches by 2$\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Evans Chemical Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

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No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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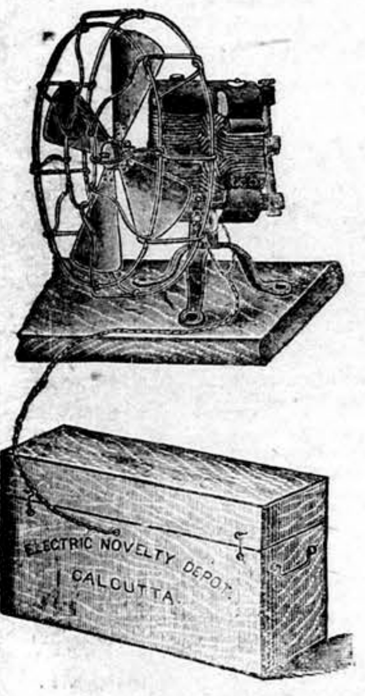
See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

⅓ OF OUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.



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Fan motor M. 9 in. brass blades, no guard.

Complete with Battery, wire and charge	... Rs.	40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard	... ,,	60
Fan Motor K, superior quality and finish	... ,,	80
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

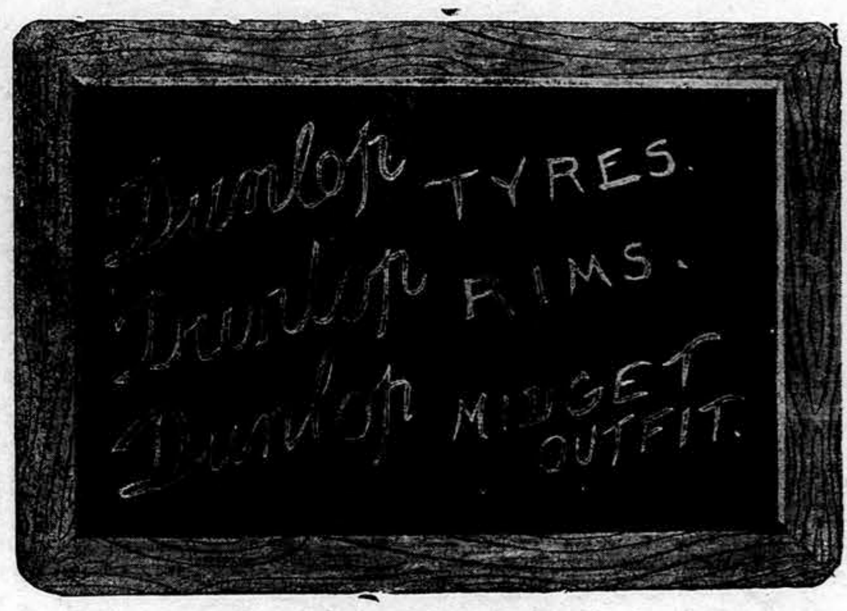
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it



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Dunlop RIMS.
Dunlop MIDGET OUTFIT.

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE.

V. FUCILE & Co.
HAIR DOUCHE.
PREPARED BY
V. FUCILE & Co.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

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BOMBAY.

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The Children's Box
containing TWELVE charming
Christmas & New Year Cards
ONE RUPEE. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

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NINE ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

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Sixteen selected Xmax and New Year's Cards.

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ASTIS BEAUTIES.

A special series in Black and White 7 Christmas Cards.

Price, Rs. **2-6** per box.

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With two splendid colored plates, one entitled "A Rude Awakening," and the other "His Majesty the King."

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS XMAS ANNUAL

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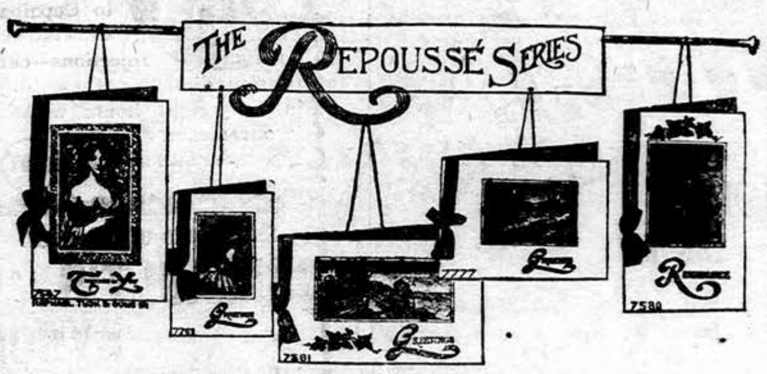

BLACK AND WHITE XMAS ANNUAL

With four very pretty Plates. The best Annual of the season.

WITH 4 PLATES, PRICE, RE. 1.

SINGLE XMAS CARDS.

A LARGE SELECTION.

PRICE, As. **10, 12,** Re. **1-8, & 1-12** Each.

THE TRIUMPH PACKET.

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

12 CARDS FOR As. **4.**

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With three colored Plates entitled—

"A Healthy asppetite" from the original painting by H. Dendy Sadler.

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"A hearty welcome," from the original by Edgar Bundy, R. A

PRICE AS. 8.

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With one large colored plate, a descriptive battle picture, entitled "What will they say in England," from the original, by R. Hillingford.

PRICE, RE. 1.

THE "ORIENT" PACKET.

SIXTEEN XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

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Box of 12 good folding cards for **RS. 2.**

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A box of six specially selected cards

Price, Re. **1-0.**

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

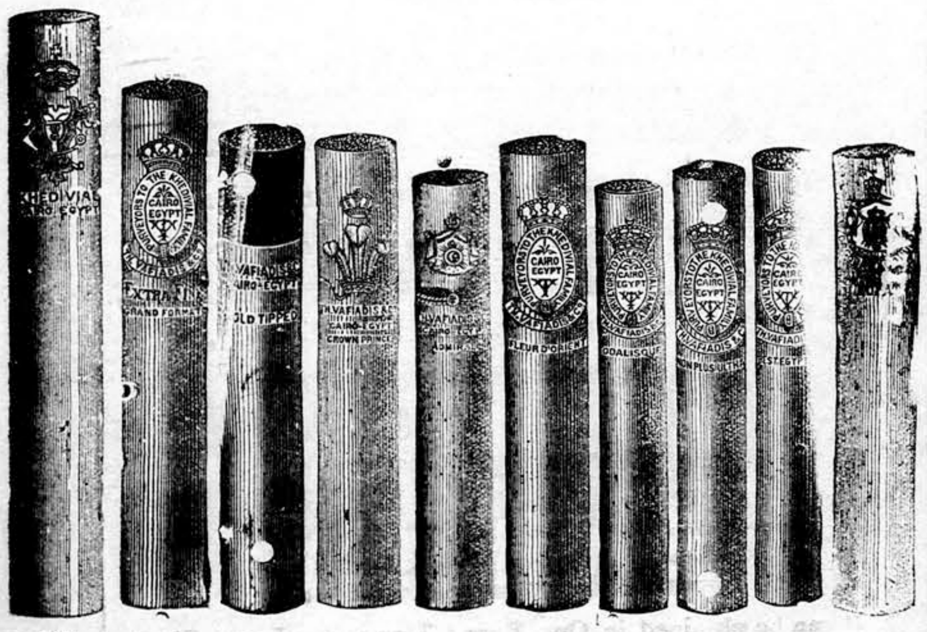
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,		Rs.	40
„ „	Full Hunter	„	45
„ „	Half „	„	50
18ct. Gold	Crystal ...	„	150
„ „	Full Hunter...	„	185
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LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER;

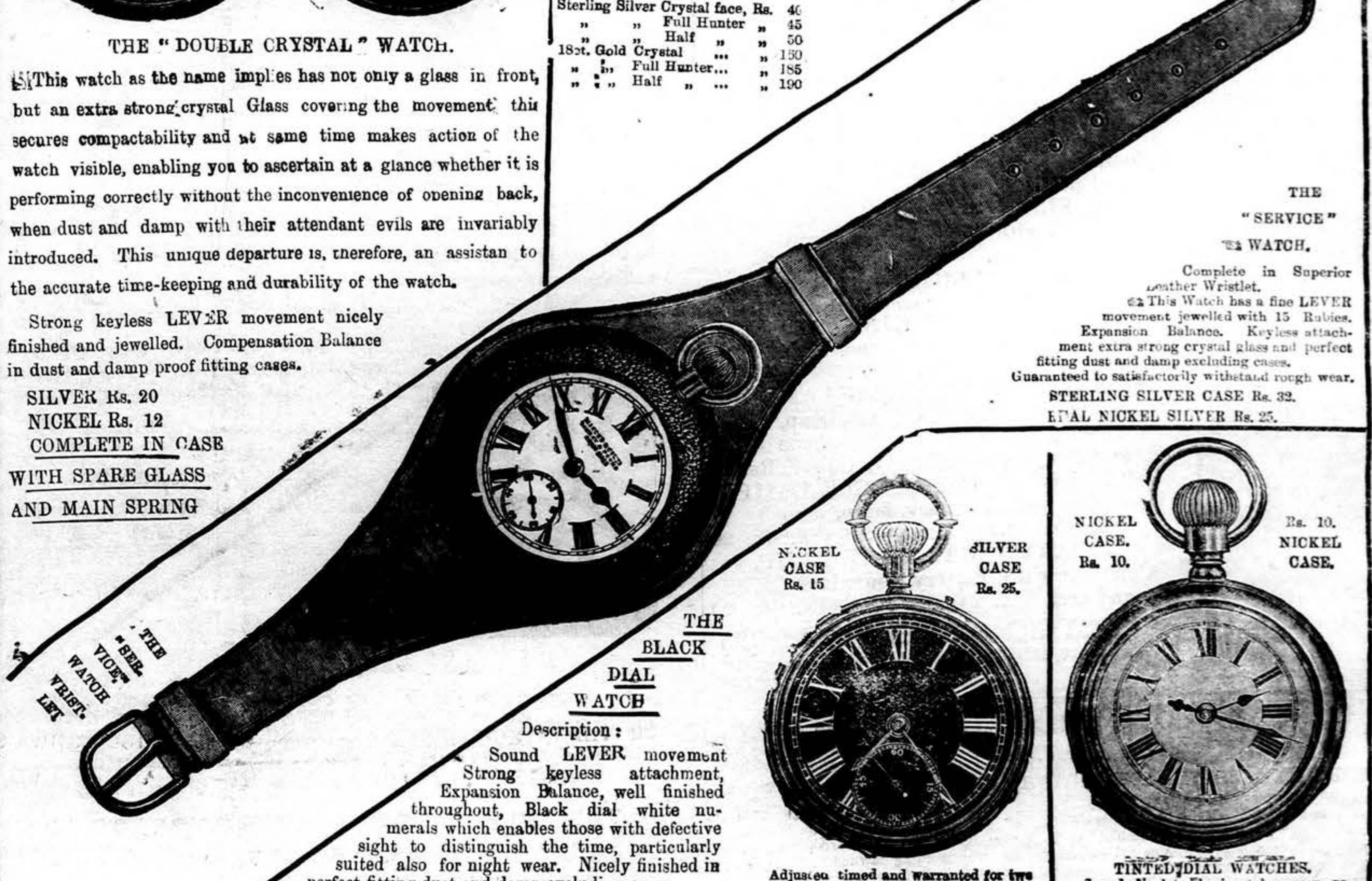
Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET

Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

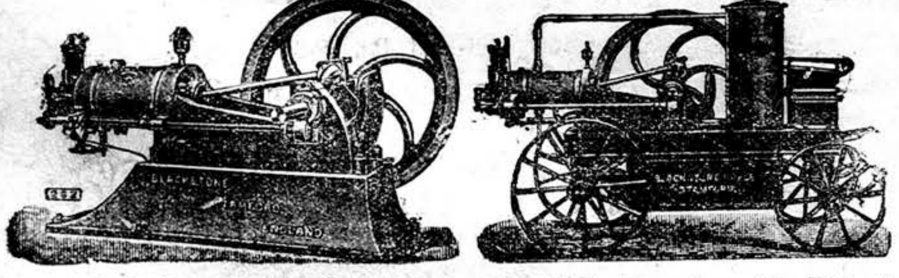
WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO. LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

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